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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,881 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st Dec.
SHANNON	2914	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
DARDANELLES	2954	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st ,,
KHIVA	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
MOSETTA	3502	700	C. W. Brady	4th Feb.
LYMOUNA	3116	600	H. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
SIAM	3511	500	[illegible]	18th ,,
MALWA	2949	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
MOOLTAN-HIND	4021	700	E. G. Steed	4th Mar.
ASSAM	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
JAMES	3805	500	J. A. Hassall	18th ,,
ARCADIA	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
GANGES	4158	850	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
NIZAM	4191	840	E. Sheppard	8th ,,
KHOMANDEL	3721	500	W. E. Thompson	15th ,,
ORAT	3142	550	[illegible] Reeves	22nd ,,
SHUAWAH	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
AM	3910	600	J. H. Moule	6th May
NGAL	3064	850	M. de Horne	13th ,,
	4702	900	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
ATHAY	2983	500	F. Ashdown	TUESDAY, 4th May.

The steamers marked K proceed direct to London via Suez, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for the London change vessels at Suez. The Peninsular steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued to all parts of India to London and names registered for places in the Overland Route.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. each day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
ARABIA	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
PERA	4191	800	E. Sheppard	21st ,,
DIMANDES	4426	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
AVAR	3900	600	H. Moule	18th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, to ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 22, 1886.

"RAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA"

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals every 10 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from Marseilles to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, to Marseilles ,, ,, 300, ,, 350.

Return Second respective, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles by Steamship at Genoa. Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Mail Steamers.

A Discount to Families. Tickets. Special Rates for Children.

The following or other first Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
BALDUINO	4000 800	29th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5000 650	1st Feb.	2nd ,,
R. RUBATTINO	4000 800	12th ,,	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey and Ocean at Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
CHINGWO	4000	7th Jan.
MALWA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Steamers, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 49th January, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail from Bom.
TITANIA	C. Heras	1200	900	3rd Jan. 1887
ELECTRA	G. Dudovich	1200	600	16th ,,
WODWARDS	E. Hadersleich	2000	450	30th ,,
ARMINIUS	G. Morea	2500	650	13th Feb.
BRITANNIA	C. Brightinger	3500	800	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Donolich	1620	600	3rd March.
THESIS	Lamosich	3800	450	16th ,, do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
FOR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

CHEAP TICKETS are now issued available for 6 months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
FOR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Meals and wine (unless Wine or Beer supplied at meals. Stewards for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 4th, BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	G. Donolich	4,000 600	2nd Jan. 1886.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agents.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

STEAM CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

A MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons. On or	Calcutta. Date of leaving
S. S. Bansoora	2880 About	10th January, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
November 25, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

STRAY LEAVES from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the purest materials, entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are recommended as the best article ever [illegible] as the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 Annas.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATICON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throats, Cold in the Chest, Sprains, Contusions, etc

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 894 tons, on FRIDAY, 31st Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd Jan., on arrival of Outward English Mail arriving at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "RILNA," 1,508 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st December, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th January, at 5 p.m.

S. S. KAISEREH, 1,078 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. INDOOS, 3250 ,, ,, 3rd Feb.
S. S. HAVARIA, 3200 ,, ,, 17th ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 20, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information as to routes, Steamers, Baggage, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Excursion Steamer on the Nile, comprising a fleet of nearly 300 Nubian, comprises of routes with map, &c., &c.

Cook's Excursionist published monthly.—Annual Subscription, Rs. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: CHAMPAIN-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 101, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALMON, LOBSTER, OYSTERS.

Fresh American Salmon, 1" tin	Rs. 3 0
Fresh Crosse and Blackwell's 1" tin	,, 1 0
Fresh Lobster Solid Meat for Salad, 1" tin	,, 0 12
Oysters, Union	,, 0 12
Oysters, American	,, 0 8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER,

IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS BEER has obtained a world-wide reputation, and is without an equal for the Indian Market.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. 6-8; Pts. Rs. 4-12 each.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

J A M S,

KEILLER'S BEST MANUFACTURE.

Apple.
Black Currant.
Damson.
Gooseberry.
Greengage.
Plum.
Raspberry and Currant.
Red Currant.
Strawberry.

Per tin, as. 7.

Apricot and Cherry Jam, per tin, as. 9.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA.

PREPARED from the finest Ceylon variety, specially selected. The finest tea, after careful preparation are thoroughly incorporated with a mixture of the finest arrowroot, [illegible] loaf Sugar added in just sufficient quantity to render palatable the Cocoa oil of butter that exists naturally in the seed of which it is an important and valued constituent. Each tin of this Cocoa is highly nourishing and easy of digestion, &c., &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRENCH
TWILL FLANNELS,
ALL WOOL.

Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

DOLLS! DOLLS!!

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld., Cumballa Hill, in addition to their large and varied stock of dressed and undressed dolls, have just received a consignment of unbreakable jointed dolls, by Tumeau, of Paris.

They are beautifully made, and form lasting and suitable presents for children. Being jointed they can be made to stand, sit or kneel at pleasure.

In three sizes from Rs. 9 The same dolls, handsomely dressed in the latest Parisian fashions, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50.

KEMP and Co., Ld.,
CUMBALLA HILL.

BYCULLA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RESIDENTS

KEMP & COMPANY'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT, BYCULLA

Is replete with every requisite for the HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY.

Contains the latest additions to Medical Comforts, and is under the superintendence of a thoroughly qualified LONDON PHARMACIST, (By examination).

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND PHOTOGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct importers of the highest class Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy, and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses. Theodolites, Levels, Protractors, Compasses, Scales, Parallel and Pocket Rules, Sextants, Clinometers, etc., etc.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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THIS important branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India, and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, etc., the rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied. Cameras and Lenses, Printing Frames, Extra Rapid Dry Plates, Cameo Dies and Presses, etc., etc.

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EXTRA LIGHT "HAND MADE." Very Durable.

COMFORTABLE. Easy Fitting. FELT HATS.

CASH PRICES—Rs 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

"Immense Choice."—BLACK & COLOURS—The Latest Productions.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c., BOMBAY.

READY MADE CLOTHES

FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

IF you want a really good Fit do not fail to come to

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TOILET REQUISITES.

We have always on hand a good assortment of the above, comprising:—

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail. Catalogues free on application.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS
FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.
From Ans. 2, to Rs. 6 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 7 each.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BAGS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
LEATHER GOODS.
TOYS.
DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
SKIN AND ROCKING HORSES.
SPEAKING ANIMALS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS.
PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY.	WHISKEY.	OLD TOM AND GIN.
PORT.	SHERRY.	CLARET.
CHAMPAGNE.	HOCK.	LIQUEURS.
BEER.	STOUT.	

HAM. BACON. CHEESE.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOT.	GREENGAGES.	CHERRY.
WHITE PEARS.	PINK PEARS.	PEACHES.

In cases of about eight pounds at Rs. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CONFECTIONERY.

A Choice Collection and of Great Variety.

PRALINES A LA ROSE.	FONDANTS.	NOUGATINES.
PRALINES VANILLE.	CHOCOLATE CREAM.	APRICOTINES.
ARGENTIS.	AMENDES SURFINE.	LEGUMES.
LIQUEUR LOZENGES.		DRAGEES PARISIENNES.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

BOILED CONFECTIONERY.	DROPS & TABLETS.	GELATINE GOODS.
LOZENGES.	TOFFEE, BUTTER SCOTCH.	
FRUITS IN SYRUP.		FRUITS IN BRANDY.
TURKISH DELIGHTS.		PRUNES.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 1
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NEW YEAR GIFTS.

Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with receptacle for matches at the opposite end.
Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.
Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.
Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.
Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.
Oxidised silver "Niello" cigarette case.
Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.
[illegible] cigarette case, to hold 6 [illegible] cigarettes [illegible] ornamental.
[illegible] silver cigarette case, [illegible] substantial.
Tortoise shell and silver cheroot case.
Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
Plain polished silver do.
Silver dated engraved do.
Plain matted silver do.
Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Lady's silver card case, heavy swami work.
Do do richly chased.
Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded case, one side magnifying.
Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
Silver chain linked purse.
Silver engraved portemonnaie.
Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue [illegible]
Silver fused horse and polestar in variety.
Black morocco and silver pocket flask, with engine [illegible] screw stopper and engine turned cup [illegible] portion of the Art glass flask.
[illegible] do. richly chased holster flask.
[illegible] Oxidised hunting bottle

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PURE INDIAN KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from distinct Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FANCY BALL COSTUMES.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
FANCY COSTUMES.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN invite special attention to their designs for HISTORICAL, THEATRICAL, NATIONAL, and FANCY COSTUMES for Fancy Balls, Private Theatricals, etc. The greatest attention is given to accuracy in details.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
DRESS MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO. LIMITED.

HAVE much pleasure to inform the public that they have just unpacked the following:—

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

Automatic.	Cigar Holders.	Hone Shampooer.	Stationery Cases.
Albums.	Cash Boxes.	Handkerchief Boxes.	Do. of every descrip.
Aluminium Pencils.	Cyanine.	Inkstands.	tion.
Brushes.	Comb Cleaners.	Jewel Case.	Scrap Albums.
Bells.	Dolls.	Lamps.	Soap Boxes.
Hairs.	Dressing Cases.	Monster Scrap Albums.	Scent, Honey.
Cricket Sets.	Desks.	Musical Tops.	Tea Caddies.
Cabinet Goods.	Fans.	Purses.	Tooth Brushes.
Cowl Cases.	Frames.	Reversible Pencils.	Work Boxes.
Corks.	Flasks.	Powder Boxes.	Writing Desks. Baskets.
Chains.	Glove Boxes.	Photo Frames.	Walking Sticks.
Cash and Jewel Cabinet.	Hand Bags, Leather.	Quill Toothpicks.	
Cigarette Cases.	Hand Bags, Plush.	Skipping Ropes.	
Chinese Fancy Lanterns.	Hand Mirrors.		

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

DOLLS! DOLLS!! DOLLS!

TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

CONFECTIONERY &c., &c.

BARTON & CO. LIMITED.
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

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SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs. 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action or metal fall boards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and scrolls, carved Trusses.

***THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonised case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... ... ,, 1,350

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonised and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,350

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
COLD SEASON REQUISITES.

WE have a SPECIAL SELECTION in all Departments for this season eminently calculated to meet the requirements of our Mofussil and Homeward Bound constituents comprising the following:—

REAL SCOTCH TARTAN MAUDS, CORRECT DESIGNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, FANCY CHECKS, NEAT AND DURABLE PATTERNS.
REAL SCOTCH MAUDS, SMALL PATTERNS, TWEED MAKE.
VENETIAN RUGS (a Speciality.)
WARM RUGS, ALL WOOL GUARANTEED.
QUILTED PAISLEY DRESSING GOWNS.
TWEED AND FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.
WARM FELT DRESSING GOWNS.
EIDER DOWN QUILTS, &c. &c.
WOOL SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS AND UNDERCLOTHING.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that DINBAI, wife of DARASHAW DOSABHOY MOTEKWALLA, has contracted to SELL to IBRAHIM HAJEE JACKARIA All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and premises standing thereon and situate on the east side of the Khetwady tenth cross street in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,989 2-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Cumrooddeen Tyabjee, on or towards the west by the said Khetwady tenth cross street, on or towards the north by Khetwady back road, and on or to wards the south by the property of Jamsetjee Suntookjee Davur, and which said piece of land and hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dinbai, wife of Darashaw Dossabhoy Motewalla and her tenants and are registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 2118-2119 and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 123 and 123 A. And that all persons having any claims to the said hereditaments and premises by way of gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known to us the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof by notice, otherwise the sale will be completed and no claim will be heard thereafter.—Dated this 3 th day of December 1886.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

TAYLOR'S
CORN AND WART DESTROYER
Removes without pain
HARD CORNS ! SOFT CORNS ! !
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS ! ! !
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price, As, 12.

Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED
ATKINSON'S
SOAPS
WHITE ROSE.
STEPHANOTIS.
GERANIUM.
ESS. BOUQUET.
JOCKEY CLUB.
SANDAL WOOD.
FRANGIPANEE.

Per Case of three Tablets, Rs. 4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
HAVE ON HAND
TOILET AND BATH
SPONGES—SPONGES ! !
of all Qualities and Prices.

SPONGE BAGS.

ENGLISH
FRENCH
AMERICAN
SWEET SCENTS AND PERFUMERY,
ENGLISH MADE
HAIRBRUSHES
TOOTH BRUSHES
NAIL BRUSHES
SHAVING BRUSHES
CLOTH AND FLESH BRUSHES.
TOILET
SOAPS ! SOAPS ! ! SOAPS ! ! !
Unrivalled in
Fragrance, Elegance and Superiority,
Richly and Sweetly Perfumed,
of all Prices and Quality.
SOAP CASES
SMELLING BOTTLES
TOILET SETS AND STANDS.
PERFUME LAMPS AND VAPORATERS.
SACHETS AND SILK BAGS.
PIGMENTS FOR THEATRE AND SOIREES.

TOILET POWDERS
and
PREPARATIONS
for
THE SKIN
THE HAIR
AND
THE TEETH AND GUMS.

ARTICLES FOR THE NURSERY.
GENUINE
PATENT MEDICINES,
Imported Direct from the Manufacturers.
SUPERIOR
WINES AND SPIRITS.
INDIA RUBBER GOODS
MEDICINE CHESTS.
ABDOMINAL BELTS,
&c. &c.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.
COL. CAMPBELL'S [illegible] CASE, seven day's full trial	0 8
Ambulance Lectures, by John H. M. Martin	1 0
Anchor-Watch Yarns	0 4
Behind a Mask, by Fergus Hume	0 8
Blue Jackets of 61 by W. H. Abbott	0 8
Byron, Childe Harold	0 10
Byron, Miscellaneous	0 10
Changing Pieces, by Gertrude Carlton	1 12
Christian Platonists of Alexandria, by C. Bigg	0 12
Colleen Bawn, by Gerald Griffin	0 8
Cut by the County, by M. E. Braddon	0 12
Defence of the Church of England against Disestablishment; by Rounded Palmer, Earl of Selborne	4 12
Demos, a story of English Socialism	3 12
Drawing-room Fortune-Teller, by A. E. M. K.	1 12
Great English Painters, by William Sharp	0 10
Home Education, by Charlotte M. Mason	2 4
How to be happy Though Married, by a Graduate in the University of Matrimony	1 8
How Jolly Life is, by Emily Zola	0 12
Jack and the Beanstalk, by Hallan Tennyson	0 12
Lady [illegible] by Rhoda Broughton	0 12
Lady [illegible] by Rhoda Broughton	0 12
Letters from Heaven	3
Life and Recollections of Calcraft the Hangman	0
Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley, by Edward Dowden, 2 Vols	22 8
Marwood the Hangman	0 12
Oxford Memories, by [illegible] Eycroft, 2 Vols	17 0
Poverty and the Stars, by [illegible] Vol. V. Mills	3 12
Some of Shakespeare's Characters, by [illegible]	0 12
Tennyson's Poetical Works, 10 Vols. in case	15 12
Virginians, by W. M. Thackeray, 1 bound, 2 Vols. Rs. 2-0 and	1 4

'XMAS NUMBERS, ALMANACS AND ANNUALS.

	Rs. a.
Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual (Guilty River)	0 10
Bairn's Annual	1 0
Belgravia Annual	0 10
Beeton's 'Xmas Annual (Worth His Weight in Gold)	0 10
Bow Bells Almanac	0 6
Bow Bells 'Xmas Number	1 8
Miss Braddon's Christmas Annual (Mistletoe Bough)	0 10
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac	0 6
Family Herald, Bound, Vol. LXII.	3 0
Fenn's 'Xmas Annual (Chaplain Craze)	0 10
Grant's Christmas Number (Golden Bells)	0 10
Graphic 'Xmas Number	1 0
Hood's Comnic Annual	0 10
Illustrated London Almanac	0 10
Illustrated London News, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Judy's Annual	0 10
London Society, 'Xmas Number	0 10
Myra's Journal, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Queen Almanac	0 10
Sylvia's Journal, Xmas Number	1 0
Round Table Annual (Three Pretty Maids)	0 10
Richard Dowling's 'Xmas Annual (Skeleton Key)	0 10
Truth, 'Xmas Number	1 0
World, 'Xmas Number	1 0
Young Ladies' Journal, Bound, Vol. 28	4 12
Zadkiel's Astronomical Ephemeris	0 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE AND Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POONA SKY RACES.

THE above MEETING will be held on the 29th January and 1st February. The PROSPECTUS will be published in a few days and will be forwarded on application to the Honorary Secretary.

J. HANWELL, A.D.C.,
Lothian House, Poona.

TENDER FOR TEAK.

TENDERS are invited for 100 tons first class Teak logs, or 50 toue logs and 50 tons 3 inch planks to be delivered at Mazagon Dockyard

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th December 1886.

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY the 13th January 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' Report and to pass the audited accounts for the year ending 31st July 1886.
2. To elect Directors in room of those retiring in accordance with the articles of association.
3. To appoint auditors and fix their remuneration. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 3rd to 13th January 1887, both days inclusive

By order of the Directors.
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 30th December 1886.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary and Exports of Bullion.
Imports and Exports of Specie during the week.
Quotations of Imports and Exports and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period of the last as for 1885 and 1884 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-goods and of Yarn into Bombay, from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1879 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels Expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 16
Single Copy.....Annas 4

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soondy and Co., Rampart-row.

COMPOUNDER WANTED. APPLY TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla.

STABLING TO LET in the Fort. Apply to S. T., 95 Rampart-row.

PRESENTS for New Year Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen at Prices to Suit all Classes. Large variety to select from. Cheapest House.—SURGOFF BROTHERS.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CLOTHS. All sizes. Sale day only On Tuesday the 3rd inst. at 11 a.m. Stores Ld., Madeira Street, Fort.

W. J. ESSAI.

CLEARANCE SALE NOTICE. This day only. Cooperative Stores, Ld., Madeira Street, Fort.

W. J. ESSAI.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CHRISTMAS TREE TOYS ORNAMENTS. Sale day only. Co-operative Stores, Ld., Madeira Street, Fort.

W. J. ESSAI.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A LOT OF OLD AND EXPENSIVE XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS. Co-operative Stores, Ld., Fort.

W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED TEACHERS for a School at Bandra from 11th instant downwards—Apply with testimonials to P., care of this Paper.

APPLICANTS for TEACHERSHIPS in the FORT HIGH SCHOOL are requested to SEE the HEAD MASTER PERSONALLY.

WANTED two smart [illegible] shop [illegible]

USEFUL NEW YEAR PRESENTS [illegible] Dinner Plates [illegible] Bowls [illegible] and Co., Crockery [illegible] Sole Agents, No. 36, Meadow Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best, the simplest and the most durable. Have received the highest rewards and have the largest sale in the world. For cash or on hire. 5, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A Bull or Pony-carrier pup, or dog [illegible] 6 years, at a reasonable Price.—W [illegible] Office of this Paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HAWSERS [illegible] Coir and MANILA [illegible] & Co., Apollo Street.

WANTED a MANAGER [illegible] for a large export [illegible] also a COMPOUNDERS wanted. APPLY to M. T., care of this Paper.

A DELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN, by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

SILK ARASENE, for [illegible] Colours—fast [illegible] STEWARD & Co. No. 9, [illegible] ate Street.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh consignment of [illegible] Cigars. Prices are lower than any [illegible] ment. MALTA CROSS No. 3, Mutlasi Senaji.

MALWAND COURTS MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of Major GURDIE and Col. MALCOLM SUS. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JAMS and BACON.—Fresh supplies from Maby and Salmon, of their justly celebrated goods are now available at C. N. Patel and Co., No. 4, opposite Crawford Market.

[illegible] 166,527 17-5 [illegible] in the amount of the [illegible] late Office, Chelsea, by death paid last year. [illegible] 10 [illegible]

TUBEROSES.—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and pretty present can be selected of any value. [illegible] & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

FOXHOUNDS FOR SALE—[illegible] particulars as to [illegible] pedigree [illegible] application to L. S. ASHBY.

THE SALE of the CHURRUMKEY [illegible] takes place on Saturday the 15th day [illegible] following lots Puggi under [illegible] Sales by Auction.—NANU and HOMABEE.

"VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete, No. 6 Rs. 30, No. 7, Rs. 40; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. [illegible] with copper hot water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs and Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 23. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Wonderlamp Esplanade, Native Shapes and Designs. Medals Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1883-84. Address Head Clerk, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS at the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Fine elegant, handsome presentation Machines, at Rs. 10 a month only. Early inspection solicited, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

"TROUSERS STRETCHERS." Rs. 4 each. Tennis Trousers Rs. 9 per pair. Terai Hats Rs. 8 each. Pumps 6-12 per pair White Kid Gloves Rs. 1-12 per pair. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate St., Gentlemen's Outfitters and Tailors.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of precious Stones Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, and Fine art work Jewellery, suitable for Xmas Presents.—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CAKES for the NEW YEAR are now ready, at 22 Apollo Street and Arthur Crawford Market.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.

Goculdas Madhowjee of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie number, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff

vs.

The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office, at No. 9, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, an Attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mazagon Street, within the Fort, Jeera Jee Framjee Pandhay, of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Nathia of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Wadiachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dharamdas Madhodhar of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Mody Khana, within the Fort, and Mooljee Purshotam of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November, 1886, the lands, buildings, goodwill, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at No. 5, Church-gate-street, Fort, the Registered Office of the said Company, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of January, now next ensuing, at 11 o'clock in the afternoon subject to such conditions of sale, as will shortly be settled by the Court.

The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,100, to the trustees of the Estate of Ardesir Hormasjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,666 square yards, and are situate near the Railway station, at Coorla, in the district of Thana.

The Mills [illegible] were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills, contain about 32,768 spindles, and 1,268 looms, and are [illegible] with all the requisite [illegible] fittings and accessories.

[illegible] obtained on application [illegible] articles may be had at [illegible] solicitors, of No. 23, Meadow-street, Fort, and [illegible] undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 31, 1886.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
MAIN STREET.

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms on MONDAY, the 3rd January, at 3 p.m. precisely, on account of whom it may concern.

An invoice of 5 cases just arrived consisting of various fancy articles and toys suitable for school presents, such as slates, spectographs, painting boxes, cards, pen boxes, &c., &c.

Will be on view on Saturday, 1st January.

SALE OF EMPTY CASES OF KEROSINE OIL.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Dockyard [illegible] on account of the consignees—

60 cases [illegible] containing 2 empty tins of Devoe's Kerosine oil [illegible] thick and partly low screw tops.

Mahabir.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 table grey shirting.
10 [illegible] dhollee.
[illegible] cases prints.
[illegible] gauzes.
[illegible] coloured [illegible]
1 Jubbulpore sleeping mat, 12 by 12.
1 Mahogany cottage [illegible] settee by Kapp.
1 photographic camera, one with lense.
1 boxes Lopez Hoddee & Co.'s brandy, 3 stars
[illegible] white wine.
[illegible] shawls.
[illegible] boxes [illegible] carriage candles.
[illegible] Sheffy cotton [illegible]
[illegible] at 2 p.m.

1 strong Park phaeton with a pair of handsome [illegible] pooles and [illegible] set of English plated mounted double harness.
1 handsome light victoria with removeable driving seat.
1 second hand serviceable brougham.
1 Light [illegible]
1 [illegible] landau.
1 [illegible] milkman.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 8th January, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Dockyard, by order of Mr. Meerzamull [illegible]

1,000 [illegible] real scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. RAO & FOLIO and Co. are instructed to sell by Private Auction, in Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morcom and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood bedstead furniture, [illegible] plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sideboards, chairs, Monk's double [illegible] table and hanging lamps, China flower vases, table ornaments, table linen, [illegible]

[illegible] be published and the property on View.

[illegible] ON THE CLASS TEAK SQUARE.

On THURSDAY next, 6th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Bunder—

[illegible] superior selected 1st class teak squares.
[illegible] Tons superior 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Pursuant to directions contained in the decree dated the 26th day of May 1886 made in Suit No. 25 of 1886 the following Gold and Pearl Ornaments will be sold by Public Auction in different lots by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. at their Auction Rooms on THURSDAY, the 6th day of January 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon under the directions of Messrs. Manockjal Motilal and Nurotumdass Muccoondass, the Trustees of a Gujrati writing or Will bearing date the 10th May, 1883, made and executed by the late Vrajkunvarbai widow of Samaldas Harjibhoy deceased and which said ornaments belong to the estate of the said deceased Vrajkunvarbai.

The Ornaments may be seen at the Auction Room one day previous to the sale.

Dated this 30th day of December 1886.

LIST OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

		Tolas
1	Gold Kundors	65½
1	Gold Sankla	90
1	Gold Hira Kanthee	32½—2½
1	Gold Ghoda Vank	39½
1	Gold Vana Sadroona	26½
1	Gold Chundun har	99
1	Gold Kalee Mardhun	52½
1	Pair of Gold Sankla	8½
1	Gold Devan Kanthee	21½—5
1	Gold Bangles	14½
1	Gold Hathee	24
1	Gold [illegible]	13½
1	Gold [illegible] Datia	11½—2½
1	Gold Kakee [illegible] Dana	15—0
1	Gold [illegible]	14½
1	Gold [illegible]	7½
1	Gold Kee (Shahbanoo)	6½
1	Gold Bengree Kanta	6½

PEARL ORNAMENTS.

1 Chooda
1 [illegible]
1 Gee (Pearl string).
[illegible] Sadrees
1 Damnee.
1 Small Kuddoo.

On SATURDAY, the 8th January, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Forbes Street, Fort, above Mr. Reid's the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood bona hold furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments and flowers vases, table and hanging lamps, solid marble tables, rich Brussels carpets, first-rate pictures, &c., the property of D. Macropolo Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 2 days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th January, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill [illegible] Close to the Reservoir, the valuable [illegible] handsome French polished black-wood and [illegible] furniture, [illegible] plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, [illegible] handle, Brussels carpets [illegible] the property [illegible]

Full particulars will appear [illegible] and the property will be on view [illegible] sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 31, 1886.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in lib. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AUTHORISED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....80,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....4000 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON
LONDON OFFICE—34, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted accounts through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Karrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£600,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .....4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, free from the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and One Gold class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street,
BOMBAY.

OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA. Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 11 per 100.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from Ormond and Co., Switzerland.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct.—Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.

SNUFFS.—PRINCE'S MIXTURE, MOCTONE MIXTURE, REAL MACOUBA, of quality aromatic.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 2 sizes of Cigars. No Mess Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 8 each.

"VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping complete, No. 6, Rs. 30; No. 7, Rs. 40; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 9 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. Illustrated price list forwarded on application.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 15 per Set.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS—fitted with wicker [illegible] steel frame strap and buckle, and patent [illegible]

BATH TUBS, Galvanised Iron, with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of REAL TURKISH and BONY Coomul BATH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings, for three, Rs. 25 each; for two, Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one, Rs. 12 each.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. Illustrated price list forwarded on application.

ST PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand in cases of 4 doz. Quarts and 8 doz. Pints, respectively, prices on application.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

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COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi, and by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Bombay, and by the other Executive Commissariat Officers up to noon of each of the dates noted against each, for contracts as specified below for 1887-88.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application at the above Offices.

Bombay	Cattle Equipments	Under Schedule No. 1	Tenders to be received on 4th Jan. 1887.
Poona	Dead Stock	Do. No. 8.	Do. do.
Ahmednagar	Cattle and sheep for Butcher & Bheel and Mutton	Under amalgamated Schedule No. 10 & 11.	Do. 11th do.
Mhow			
Nusserabad	Rice, Dhall, Ghee, Salt, etc.	Under Schedule No. 42.	Do. 6th do.
Neemuch			
Karachi			
Hyderabad	Shooting Cattle

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Field-day of the Bombay Volunteers, Coorla, 5 a.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Departure of English Mail, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Vorwarts (s), from Singapore; and Zambesi (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Lady Armstrong (s), for Liverpool; and Bhandara (s), Coast and Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, Penang, and China will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

POLO.—The game this afternoon will be as follows :—Black and Yellow—Mr. Craigie, Dr. Baker, Mr. Dixon, Capt. Phayre and Mr. Warner vs. White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Burder, Mr. Murray, Mr. Paul, Mr. Pearse and Mr. Warden. Play will begin at 4-45.

WATCH NIGHT SERVICES.—There will be Watch Night Services, commencing at 10 o'clock, in the Fort Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 4, Apollo Street, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Mazagon; and in the Grant Road Methodist Church, commencing at 9-30.

ACCIDENTAL FALL.—Succaram Kessoo, a boatman, while climbing over the side of a steamer lying off the Customs Bunder yesterday forenoon, fell into his boat, which was lying alongside owing to the rope giving away, and sustained a severe fracture of the right hip joint. He is lying in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in a precarious state.

DEATH FROM NATURAL CAUSES.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Esplanade, touching the death of Rama Pandoo, aged about 60 years, a medicant, who had been suffering from fever for the past 15 days, and died from its effects on Wednesday night. A verdict of death from fever was recorded.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A Mahomedan, aged about 60 years, named Ahmed Sha Futta Sha, while passing along Abdool Rahimon Street yesterday forenoon, was accidentally knocked down and run over by a shigram belonging to one Mr. Fuckeerjee Dinshaw. He sustained fractures to four ribs on the left side, with internal injuries. He was removed at once to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 o'clock this evening :—

March	Prince Arthur's ..... Heuvel.
Quadrille	Potpourri ..... Strauss.
Overture	Die Weisse Frau ..... Boieldieu.
Selection	Fausta ..... Donizetti.
Valse	Près de Toi ..... Waldteufel.
Polka Mazurka	...Sing Vögelein ..... Conradi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DANCE AT THE TOWN HALL.—The military medical students wound up their series of very pleasant dances by a ball at the Town Hall on Wednesday night. Upwards of a hundred couples attended, and showed their appreciation of the gatherings and their reluctance to bid them farewell by keeping up the festivities till an early hour yesterday morning. The arrangements were admirably adapted for the enjoyment of the visitors, thanks to the Q. C.'s (Messrs. R. W. Chitts and J. H. Whittenbury) and the Hony. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. F. H. Fleischer). All who have at one time or another taken part in these dancing assemblies will regret their termination.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 28th December, 1886, was 364, being 14 less than the preceding week and 53 less than the week ending the 29th December, 1885, and 87 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 289 births were reported in the different districts. There was one death from cholera last week. The rates of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 20·78. There were 72 deaths from remittent fever, being 12 more than the last week and 42 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 61, 15 and 14 last week, against 69, 14 and 12, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.—The Resident, Mr. Cordery, left Hyderabad on Friday morning on a short visit to Bombay and Ahmednagar. He is here about the end of the [illegible]—*Indian Times.*

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.—On Thursday last, Colonel Dobbs, the Judicial Superintendent of Railways, took an enquiry at the Railway Hospital into the case of assault committed recently at Bonghir by a gangman on another. It transpired that the accused had an altercation with the other gangman, and in a fit of desperation brutally assaulted him with the instrument he was working with at the time. The injured man was treated at the Bonghir Dispensary, and was brought into Sec'derabad shortly afterwards as his case was pronounced very precarious. The wounds on the head are very severe that the left side of the unfortunate man is paralysed. Colonel Dobbs took down the dying man's deposition and also the medical officer's opinion of the case. The accused is now in police custody.—*Ibid.*

MANDAL MEETING.—A meeting of about five hundred dealers at the Mandai was convened at the Amritesh-war Mahadeo temple, on the banks of the Mulla Mutha, last Tuesday evening, at which it was unanimously resolved that no one should leave the Mandai in response to the orders conveyed to them by the Municipal notice. The dealers prefer to run the risk of criminal prosecution to leaving their old place of business. A subscription list was circulated and a sum of not fewer than twelve hundred rupees collected on the spot to meet the expense of legal advice in opposing the Municipality place the noncontents before the Magistrate for disobedience to orders. All the poorer dealers of the Mandai have subscribed one rupee each, while the brokers and others have subscribed sums of fifty rupees downwards.—*Indian Herald.*

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING HURT.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, William Bigglie, a mechanical engineer, at present unemployed, was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Mr. Allen Hutchinson and Mrs. Jane Sarah Smith, on the 27th instant, by means of a chisel.

Mr. Allen Hutchinson said he was engineer of the steam tug Princess of the Bombay Port Trust. The accused Bigglie was also an engineer whom he had known for the past few months, and he had met him at the house of Mr. Smith, a foreman engineer employed in the Port Trust, who lives in a bungalow outside the Prince's Dock. On the evening of the 27th instant he had gone for a drive in a hired victoria, accompanied by Mrs. Smith, and returned at 9-30 p.m. Witness stepped out of the victoria in order to pay the driver his fare at Mr. Smith's house. Mrs. Smith also alighted, and was standing alongside of him to the right, when she called out, "Look out, Mr. Hutchinson, that man (meaning the accused) has got a knife." On saying so, Mrs. Smith crossed over to his left. While doing so Bigglie suddenly came out of Mr. Smith's house, and made two blows at Mrs. Smith, with what appeared (to witness) to be a chisel in his hand, ripping open her dress near the waist. On witness interfering Bigglie struck him with the chisel on the back of the head. Witness [illegible] which he had in his hand, on which Bigglie struck him a second blow on the chest, inflicting a wound which bled. Witness then kept backing on the road, and in doing so tripped over the curb stone and fell on his back, when Boggle again struck him on the left shoulder and chest. Witness then became insensible. On his recovery he discovered that Bigglie had left. Witness then reported the matter to Inspector Smith, who, after making enquiries, referred him to a Magistrate.

Mrs. Jane Sarah Smith corroborated the statement made by Mr. Hutchinson, and further stated that on the morning of the 27th instant the accused had threatened to take her life, and she was afraid he would do her some injury.

Mr. G. Gallaghar, the House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital, said the complainant Hutchinson was brought to the J. J. Hospital on the 27th instant about midnight. He was suffering from four superficial incised wounds such as might have been caused by the chisel now produced. The wounds were skin deep and not dangerous. Complainant was quite sober. The wounds were, one at the back of the head, two near the throat in front, and one on the left shoulder. Witness did not think they were such as would cause bodily pain for twenty days, or prevent him from following his usual occupation.

The case was adjourned for further hearing to the 6th proximo, before Mr. P. Ryan at the Port Police Court, and the accused was allowed to be released on bail in his own recognizance in a sum Rs. [illegible] two sureties of Rs. 1000 each.

At the close of the above case, Mr. Allan Turner, [illegible] appeared before the same Magistrate on the complaint of Mr. John Young Smith and filed the following information, charging the same accused William Bigglie with adultery.

John Young Smith deposed : "I am foreman engineer, Bombay Port Trust Workshops, and reside at the Prince's Dock. I know one William Bigglie. He is at present unemployed. He was living with me and my wife, Jane Sarah Smith, from the month of December 1885 up to the 9th or 10th of last month. I have recently come to know that on the 8th January last he committed adultery with my said wife, and on divers occasions since that date until the said 9th or 10th of last month, when I turned him out of my house. Under the above circumstance I charge the said William Bigglie with adultery with my said wife, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law."

His Worship granted a summons to issue against the accused, returnable on the 6th proximo.

DIVINE SERVICES.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.
Last day of the Year.
6 p.m.—Special Service, with Metrical Litanies and Address.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
FEAST OF THE CIRCUMCISION.
New Year's Day, Saturday, 1st January, 1887.
7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion, with Sermon. Hymns 74, 179 and 72.
The Offertory will be for the expenses of the Church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
FESTIVAL OF THE CIRCUMCISION, JANUARY 1.
8 a.m.—Matins. Sermon and Holy Communion.
2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-15 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

NATIVE PRESS.

THE [illegible] MOVEMENT.

The movement to the spring of encouragement already these poor Kunbis, [illegible] are suffering from persecutions. The cases of Zoolum that come to light are few and far between. The people seem to be firm so far in their determination to abstain from drinking spirituous liquors, at the risk of even incarceration. The phenomenon is sufficiently interesting and hopeful. Will the brave Christian soldiers of the Temperance League, and the many other philanthrophists who have written stirring temperance tracts in their vernacular kindly direct their attention to this vast field for useful work ?—*Dinbhandu.*

THE CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

THE two subjects which would specially engage the attention of the Congress are the development of the Legislative Councils and the admission of natives into the Civil Service of the country. Delegates from all parts of the country will take part in the deliberation of the Congress, and every means will be taken to make it as completely a success as it was last year. Certainly the idea of the representatives of all parts of India, meeting one another at a fixed place, and formulating the needs and aspirations of the people in a definite form, deserves to be carried out with the same enthusiasm with which it was started. In the two Presidencies of Bombay and Madras the Congress has excited nothing but zeal and interest—zeal on the part of the leaders on whom depends the success of the Congress, and interest on the part of the community on whose behalf they meet together as delegates. But we find there [illegible] other parts of India in which this unanimity of feeling unhappily does not prevail.—*Kanada Suarte.*

NATIVE PRINCES AND POLITICAL AGENTS.

Nor are Indian Princes more satisfied as regards their condition at peace time. In referring to it Lord Dufferin, we regret to say, conveniently ignored or overlooked the fact that they are entirely at the mercy of the Foreign Office, or, in other words, of the political officers who represent it at their courts. The legitimate functions of Residents and Political Agents are to watch and advise; but it is notorious that in most cases, they go far beyond that, and take to domineering and dictating. In many instances, the relations existing between the feudatory chief and the representative of the paramount Power accredited to his court are unsatisfactory in the extreme. This fact is too well known to require anything more than mere mention. When a native chief has the misfortune to incur the displeasure of the Resident at his Court, he is reduced to a very miserable position indeed. The Foreign Office invariably supports its agents, whose proceedings, however high-handed and indiscreet, are approved. The poor chief concerned has no chance of obtaining a hearing against officers of the Political Department. If he fails in ingratiating himself into the good graces of the Resident of his Court, or of his favourite hangers-on, (*vide* Jodhpur) he is ruined. On the other hand, if he succeeds in doing this [illegible] he is sure to be rewarded with [illegible] dignity. There is no independent tribunal to which he can refer his disputes with the paramount Power for decision. The veriest pick-pocket in the British territory cannot be condemned without a trial. Even the murderers of Chief Justice Norman and Lord [illegible] were given an opportunity of proving their innocence. But the Nawab of Tonk who was charged with having killed one of his Sirdars was deprived of his *gadi* without a trial. The feudatory chiefs are firmly convinced that they have no hopes of obtaining justice from the political Agent as the reports of the British Resident against them would be taken for gospel truth. So long as this state of things exists, the position of Indian protected princes cannot be considered enviable. Sir John Malcolm, in speaking of the relations of British Resident with the feudatory chiefs wrote :—"Though the check must be efficient it should be almost unseen. The effect ought to be produced more by the impression than the exercise of superior power. Our principal object must be to elevate the authorities to whom we leave the administration of their respective territories. We must in all cases of interference bring them forward to their own subjects as the prominent objects of respect and obedience. So far from the Agent attracting notice to himself, he should purposely repel it that it may be given to the quarter where it is wanted and to which it belongs." Again :—"The native Government must be courted and encouraged to good conduct, and the earnest endeavour of the British Agent must be to give their rulers a pride in their administration." As matters now stand, the attitude of the Resident towards the chief to whose Court he is accredited, very often tends lower the latter in the estimation of his subjects. In many states, the people have come to find that the British Agent is the *de facto* ruler, and that the chief is merely "a pensioner in his own state." Lord Dufferin would have us believe, that such a position is the most enviable in the world.—*Hindu Patriot.*

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending the 28th instant, are published in yesterday's *Gazette* :—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 27th, 3 feet 1 inch against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Rabi sowings came up. Fever in eleven talukas and cattle-disease in Sakro. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and in Shewan 28, 38 and 40 respectively.

Snikarpur.—Rabi sowings continue. Small-pox in three talukas. Weather frosty.

Hyderabad.—Kharif harvesting still continues; cotton cultivation damaged by frost in Hyderabad taluka; rabi cultivation in good condition. River at Kotri on 27th, 3 feet 1 inch against 3 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in one and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, bajri 30 14-16, jowari 40, rice white 20 and red 28 pounds, per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi crops flourishing. Severe north-west wind followed by hard frost.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi crops promising. Public health good. Wheat 21 and bajri 32 pounds, per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Fever in Godhra, Dohad and Jhalod, cattle-disease in Dohad. Rabi crops good. Bajri 33, wheat 29, and maize 72 pounds.

Kaira.—Standing crops in good condition. Slight fever in Matar and Nadiad talukas. Bajri 35, wheat 24½ and rice 22½ pounds.

Broach.—Standing crops good; slight injury to cotton in Amod and Hansot talukas by cloudy weather. Slight fever in Amod taluka. Rice 21, bajri 29 and jowari 32 pounds.

Surat.—Crops healthy; reaping of jowari commenced in some talukas. Fever in Bardoli, Balsar and Mandvi; small-pox in Bardoli and Bulsar. Jowari 37 and nagli 48 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather hazy. Reaping of kharif crops almost completed; rabi crops promising. Small-pox in one and ague in eight talukas. Wheat 30 pounds 9 tolas, and bajri 42 pounds 12 tolas.

Nasik.—Kharif reaping and rabi sowing almost completed; kharif thrashing in progress in some places. Public health generally good. Wheat 25-7-8, bajri 33-9-10, and rice 19-17-80 pounds per rupee.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature fell from 1° cool on 22nd to 3° cool on 25th; gradually rose to 1° cool on 27th and again fell to 2° cool on 28th. Vapour in air slightly in excess of normal on all days. Wind normal.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi completed. Fever in six and cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 27th instant). Fever in Alibag, Pen, Panvel and Roha talukas; cattle-disease in all talukas except Alibag and Pen. Rabi sowing continues. Rice second sort 25 pounds 9 tolas, and tur dal second sort 20 pounds 20 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Winter crops thriving. Slight fever in two and slight cattle disease in five talukas; general health good. Nagli 18-64, vari 16-64 and rice 12.

Poona.—Light showers (only 3 cents) in Petha Baramati. Crops in good condition except in the Bhimthadi taluka, where wheat is slightly injured by rust and where the late fall of rain has injured the early sown jowari and hardi crops. Public health generally good. Bajri 42 and jowari 61 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—No rain, weather cloudy. Blight has appeared in some talukas. Health good. Bajri 54 and jowari 68 pounds.

Sholapur.—No rain throughout the district. Harvesting of kharif crops completed in Sholapur, Karmala, and Malsiras talukas; tur and cotton suffering from blight and excessive rain; rabi crops generally doing well; linseed crops partly blighted in Sholapur, Barsi, and Pandharpur talukas. Public health good. Jowari 71½ and bajri 53½ pounds.

Satara.—Some rabi crops in Valva and Karad have been somewhat damaged by blight and insects, elsewhere all are good. Public health very good. Bajri 44-26 and jowari 48-25.

Bijapur.—No rain. Kharif harvest in progress; rabi crops generally good; linseed in Sindgi and wheat in Indi suffering from blight. Slight cattle-disease in Indi. Jowari 65 and bajri 56 pounds.

Belgaum.—No rain. Reaping of jowari and bajri nearly completed; rabi crops doing well. Jowari 49 and bajri 54 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of rice and jowari in progress; wheat good except in Nargund and Karjgi; cotton good except in Nargund and Ron. Fever in some talukas; slight cattle-disease in Kod and Ranebennur. Jowari 61 and rice 25½ pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Rice and betelnut harvest continue above Ghats. Slight cattle-disease in five and fever in three talukas. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—General health fair; fever prevailing in parts of Sorath; measles in Gondal, Jetpur and Porbandar. Wheat and bajri 26, and jowari 37 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold and cloudy. Health good. Cotton good. Bajri 33, jowari 36, and wheat 23 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Poona. Standing crops injured by blight in parts of the Deccan, by cloudy weather in parts of Broach and by frost in parts of Hyderabad. Fever in parts of twelve, cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of three districts.

BENGAL.

OBITUARY.—We are sorry to record the death of Mr. W. T. Alpin, Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, in charge of the Money Order Department, on Thursday last, the 23rd instant, at 9 a. m. The deceased had been suffering from liver complaint, attended with other complications, for some days past. Although he was placed under the treatment of skilful and proficient medical practitioners, their exertions were of little avail. The right side of his body became totally paralysed, and his case was pronounced hopeless. Mr. Alpin had been in the Postal Department for more than twenty-five years. In 1861 he was Superintendent of her Majesty's Mails and Waggon Train Agent at Allahabad. He acted subsequently in various capacities as Inspector of Post Offices, Post Master, Superintendent, &c. He was also Post Master of Calcutta for some time. When the money order business was transferred to the Postal Department, he was nominated as Assistant Comptroller, Post Office. Through the advice and assistance of Mr. Dillon, his immediate superior, as well as his own exertions, he was enabled to put the new department he was in charge of in its present efficient position. He was one of the most energetic, useful, and experienced officers in the department. In some instances, during the absence of Mr. Dillon on leave, &c., he simultaneously conducted the duties of Comptroller, Post Office, as well as those of his own post, without trouble or inconvenience. It is not as yet known who will succeed him. There is much probability, however, of Mr. G. B. Groves, who once officiated for him when Mr. Dillon was on leave, and who, a few days ago, acted as Post Master of Calcutta, being selected to fill the vacant post.—*Daily News.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—The officiating Commandant has communicated to the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Volunteers of the regimen that H. E. the Right Honourable the Governor has consented to honour the regiment by becoming its Honorary Colonel.—*Mail.*

THE BREACH ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—It will be remembered that a short time ago a breach occurred on the Madras Railway at the 81st mile from Madras between the Poody and Tirupathy stations. The breach was speedily repaired, and trains once again [illegible] to strengthen the repairs, and with this object a diversion was constructed which passed along the hund of a tank containing water to the depth of six feet. This diversion was, it is said, tested on Thursday last, an engine having been run over successfully. On Friday morning, however, it was arranged to run another engine over, and, accordingly, an engine in charge of Driver Carroll and two native firemen and a native assistant driver started off to the diversion. The engine passed along successfully until it got half way over, when the embankment beginning rapidly to sink, the engine toppled over into the water carrying the driver and the other men with it. Fortunately and providentially none of the men lost their lives, nor were they in the least hurt. Yesterday morning, Mr. Ward, a Locomotive Foreman of the Perambore Workshops, proceeded by train to the scene of the accident with a ten-ton crane and a large gang of workmen, in order to haul up the submerged engine.—*Madras Times.*

THE OUTRAGES ON ENGLISH FISHERMEN.

A GOVERNMENT inquiry has been opened in the Town Hall, Lowestoft, into the complaints of drift-net fishermen in the North Sea of injuries caused by foreign fishermen. The Court consisted of Mr. G. J. Swanston, Chairman, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade; Sir E. Birkbeck, M.P., and Captain Chichester, of H.M.S. Hearty, one of the cruisers employed in protecting the interests of British fishing boats in the North Sea. The hall was filled with boat-owners, the majority of whom had suffered considerable pecuniary loss in consequence of numerous depredations by foreign fishermen. Several grapnels and two "devils" that had been used by the foreigners were exhibited in the Court. Mr. Swanston opened the proceedings by referring to several articles in the Convention of 1883 which applied to the protection of fishing gear at sea. He asked that the witnesses who would be called should restrain all feelings of irritation when giving their evidence. Mr. Capps, President of the Suffolk Mutual Drift-net Trade Protection Association, made a general statement as to the complaints received from fishermen and the damage sustained to their gear, and stated that [illegible] and not been for the protection of the cruisers, one-half of the fishing fleet at Lowestoft would have been laid up. Evidence was given to the effect that the grapnels or "devils" were put over the bows of foreign trawlers in order to catch and break away the nets of drift-net fishermen. This was almost always done when the foreigner had his trawl down, so that he could continue his course through the nets of the English fishermen without hauling his trawl, as by the Convention he was bound to do so as to clear drifters' nets. The foreigners, to prevent being identified, nailed pieces of canvas over the names and numbers of their vessels, while in other cases chalk was used. In consequence of these depredations, the drift-net fishery had been seriously affected, because the profits which would accrue to owners and men had decreased, owing to the fact that the crews were afraid to shoot their nets lest they should be cut adrift by foreigners. During the last two years these outrages had increased. The fishermen had no difficulty in guessing at the nationality of the vessels which did the damage from a peculiarity in the hull, rig, or out of the sails. The English trawlers did not any damage because they fished farther to the northward. In the case of the Clyde, her nets were cut in broad daylight by foreigners, who laughed at her crew and stoned them. Proceedings were taken against the depredators in Belgium, but they were not punished although they had cut away the nets of two or three other boats near the Clyde. In another case a foreign trawler cut away the nets of a drifter, tried to run into her, stoned the crew, and fired two shots from a gun. The depredations appeared to take place principally in one part of the fishing grounds, namely, about 25 miles ENE from Lowestoft. The owner of the Clyde complained of the difficulty of getting a favourable verdict in Belgium, notwithstanding the proofs they had offered. Since the cruisers had been on the grounds the Ostend trawlers find found they could not do what they liked, because on more than one occasion the warps which had been cut had been knotted again, so that the nets were not lost. Witness suggested that owners should receive compensation for damage done. A penalty of 40*l.* had been inflicted upon the maker of a "devil" in Belgium.

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, and remove all poisonous and noxious particles from both solids and fluids.

BIJAPUR.

AMONG the "archæological ships" published in the Allahabad paper are the following notes respecting Bijapur :—

Bijapur, a station on the East Deccan Railway, sixty miles south of Sholapur, is an ancient, walled city of about six-and-a-quarter miles circumference, with suburbs spreading over a large area surrounded on all sides by treeless downs. Probably of very early date, and a Hindu town of importance up to the Muhammadan invasion, in 1882 sanctioned the requisite funds for converting it into the head-quarters of the Bijapur District, and with pecuniary assistance from the Government of India commenced to execute repairs to its most remarkable architectural buildings. The result cannot be said to be wholly satisfactory, since the purely utilitarian treatment of some of the ancient remains has endowed them with a character quite out of harmony with the picturesque beauty of the buildings that have survived the Adil Shahis. The most striking objects are the Jami Masjid (built between 1557 and 1580 A. D.), the great tomb of Mahmud (1628 to 1660 A. D.), the Mihturi Mahal, the Ibrahim Roza (1626 to 1679 A. D.) and the Asbar Mahal in the citadel. Their style is peculiar to Bijapur, being a mixture of Turkish Saracenic and that kind of Indian Muhammadan which finds expression in Southern India, whilst the grand and bold domes of the great tomb and mosques bear a resemblance to the Pathan architecture which developed in the north. The Jami Masjid, a fine building, with a colonnade and quadrangular court, possesses a central "Mehrab" or chapel, decorated with gorgeously coloured and gilt fresco arabesque. The great tomb of Mahmud, close upon two hundred feet high, is covered by the largest dome in India, of peculiar and ingenious construction, with a wonderful echo, which accurately reproduces the faintest sounds. The Mihturi Mahal, comprising a gateway and small mosque, exquisitely wrought in perfectly jointed masonry, is in all respects a little gem. The Ibrahim Roza, outside the city, consisting of a detached mosque and tomb, within a gardened enclosure, is the best preserved of all the Bijapur buildings. The mosque is of pleasing appearance, with a handsome and lofty dome, and the decorations of the double colonnades by which the central chamber are surrounded must, when fresh, have been singularly beautiful and elaborate. The Asbar Mahal is a quaint-looking palace in the citadel with huge wooden pillars and interior decorations in fresco, carved wood and ivory inlay. Visitors to Bijapur can either put up in the mosque attached to Mahmud's tomb (recently converted into a travellers' bungalow), or take up their quarters in the upper story of the Nakar-khans or entrance gateway opposite the great tomb. They should be prepared to stay at least two whole days and take everything they require in the shape of food, bedding and servants. The conversion of the deserted palaces and buildings in the Bijapur city into courts and offices for the district will probably tend more than anything else to the care of the more important mosques and tombs still left there; moreover, the experience will be of use in showing what to avoid in other cases and that protection of ancient monuments requires knowledge of architecture coupled with the desire to do little rather than much, and to do nothing rather than doubtful restoration. The civilised surroundings of the official residents and the local improvements in roads, avenues and plantations of trees, which are sure to have been pressed on the Municipality, will give the place a well-kept look, as well as enhance the appearance and importance of its monuments; whilst the revival of trade will re-people the half-deserted bazaars and restore life to this interesting old Southern capital.

Many interesting objects of art have been obtained from Bijapur, and remains of China vessels found in one of the palaces have given the range of buildings the name of "Chini Mahal" or China Palace. Some of these, from their design and shape, were evidently made in China or Japan for the Bijapur kings, and resemble the beautiful blue porcelain ware of Agra and Delhi manufactured expressly in China for the Mughal Emperors. Vessels of bronze and brass have also been found, consisting of quaintly-shaped drinking flagons, vessels for holding water and for keeping grain. Some very rare specimens of blown and cut glass were also found here, as well as some small crystal cups. Sir Thomas Roe, writing from Ajmir in January 1615, thus describes a gift from Bijapur to Jahangir :—"Lately the King of Bijapur sent his Ambassador with 36 elephants, two of them with all their chains of wrought beaten gold, two of silver, the rest of brass, and four rich furnished horses with jewels, to Chitmares and one [illegible] that he sent valued more than all that mass of wealth." The Asbar Mahal, the depository of two hairs from the beard of the Prophet Muhammad, contains some fine Eastern carpets and other relics of Bijapur's prosperity, and formerly possessed a collection of old Persian and Arabic manuscripts, the remains of a Royal Library, which after 1844 were sent to the India Office. Bijapur also shows some remarkable guns on its walls and in other parts of the city. The largest, called the "Malik-i-Maidan," is a monster-piece of grotesque ordnance over fourteen feet long. Another gun is of iron, handsomely inlaid with brass. Probably other curiosities will be brought to light when Bijapur and its outskirts have been thoroughly explored.

PRESENTATION TO SIR WILLIAM MUIR.

THE handsome art galleries which have been erected by the Corporation of Kilmarnock at a cost of about 2,000*l.* were opened on Dec. 7 by Sir William Muir, the principal of Edinburgh University, and the authorities of the town, taking advantage of the visit of that distinguished gentleman, presented him with the freedom of the burgh. The Provost, in presenting the freedom, said :—If Sir William was not exactly a native of Kilmarnock, his name and his family had been so long and so closely associated with Kilmarnock that they were justly entitled to claim him as a townsman. He resided for a considerable time in the town, and he received his early education at the old Academy. After having studied in both the Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, he proceeded to the East India Company's College at Haileybury, thence to India in 1837, nearly fifty years ago, and remained there for thirty-nine years. It was Sir William's connection with our great Indian Empire and the grand work he did there that formed one of the leading features of his life, and were there nought else than his relationship to Kilmarnock and his career in India, these alone should afford substantial grounds on which to rest his claim for the honour to be that day conferred on him.—Sir William, in acknowledging the gift of the freedom expressed his gratification at the honour which had been conferred on him that day. He had now arrived at a period of life at which he did not care for honours and distinctions, but there was one he did care for, and that had been conferred on him that day. There was no honour that Prime Minister, or Viceroy, or King, or Queen could confer that he should now care for, but he really did value the honour that had been conferred upon him in the old town in which he had been brought up and which was dear to him with the memories of the past. He did feel more than grateful, and he did not think it was possible that anything could have gratified him more than the honour they had done him.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen afterwards sat down to luncheon in the hall of the Hotel George. The toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," was coupled with the names of Colonel Wemyss Muir, a son of their distinguished guest, Colonel Dickie, and Major Sturrock. Colonel Muir, in repiying, alluded to the fact that he had been for the past twenty years doing civil duty in the native States of Rajpootana. One sometimes heard it stated, he remarked, that the army in India did not now present the same field for promotion that it used to do to our countrymen. He contended that this was not the case, and that India was still a grand field for our countrymen.

THE BITTING OF HORSES.

CAPTAIN HORACE HAYES, writing to the *Asian*, says :—"The battery of Artillery stationed at Hingoli got all their harness and saddlery from England, the consequence being that the bits, which would fit English horses fairly well, are out of all proportion, too large for the mouth of the small-headed Arabs and Persians. It seems monstrous that, although every Cavalry and Artillery (horse and field) officer is of opinion that horses should have bits made to fit their mouth, red tape rule ordains that one size must do for all. As I have discussed at some length the subject of bitting in my book on Riding I need not allude to it here further than to say that, in order to have an animal comfortably bitted, the following conditions should be observed : (1) The width of the mouth-piece should be only slightly more than that of the mouth, so that it cannot slip from side to side. (2) The lower cheek of the bit should be furnished with two or three eyes so that the severity of the action of the bit may be decreased or increased as may be required. (3) The upper arm of the cheek should not be so long as to draw the curb-chain on to the sharp edges of the branches of the lower jaw. (4) The eyes on the upper arms of the cheeks of the bit, by which the bit is attached to the head-piece of the bridle, should be made oval. (5) The curb-chain should be so arranged or protected that its pressure cannot in any way hurt the horse. (6) The mouth-piece should be placed as low as practicable in the horse's mouth. I do not think that any of these requirements are generally observed in the Service."

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A FRENCH DEPUTY.

THE entrance hall of the Palais Bourbon was on December 9th the scene of an attempted assassination, perpetrated on M. Germain Casse, by a sculptor named Baffier. Dressed in a green velvet suit and a wide-awake hat, he went into the waiting-room and sent his card to M. Germain Casse, who came out of the *Salle des Pas Perdus* to speak to his visitor. On seeing that Deputy approaching, Baffier stepped out of the waiting-room into the entrance hall, and advanced to meet him. The Deputy and the sculptor were evidently well acquainted with each other, for they mutually advanced with outstretched hands. Instead, however, of the usual greeting, Baffier laid one hand on M. Germain Casse's shoulder and with the other tried to stab him with a dagger, crying out at the top of his voice, "I am Baffier, a sculptor. I have come to punish a traitor." Fortunately, the blade of the weapon only scratched M. Germain Casse, who, nevertheless, turned deadly pale and cried out for help. Great sensation was caused in the crowded lobbies by this scene. Everyone rushed to the spot, and, happily for M. Germain Casse, M. Clovis Hugues and M. Simyan at once seized the assailant. Having been close by at the moment of the attempt, M. Clovis Hugues had seized Baffier by his long hair and pulled him back, while M. Simyan, taking him round the body, tried to disarm him. Baffier struggled hard to get free and to once more reach his victim, but he was quickly mastered by the combined efforts of the Deputies who came flocking to the spot, and by the soldiers on duty. In a few seconds he was disarmed, handcuffed, and led away to the Police Commissary's office. Baffier is a very strong man, and if M. Germain Casse had been less vigorous, he would certainly have failed to ward off the blow. As it was, his body was only scratched, and his right hand, with which he seized the dagger, was slightly wounded. It is affirmed that Baffier, who is [illegible] canvassing in his favour, and in presiding over meetings at the last election, when he was returned as Deputy for the Fourteenth District of Paris. M. Germain Casse seems to have forgotten the promises he then made. Baffier is not an unknown sculptor. He exhibited "Marat," which, at the Salon of 1884, obtained a second-class medal. He is also the author of some political pamphlets, in which some Radical Deputies are abused in the strongest language. It is affirmed that Baffier sought to revenge himself on M. Germain Casse, who is reported to have made him great promises, and to have forgotten to keep them.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

THE correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg writes as follows on No. 20 :—"The naval and general shipbuilding activity this year in both the north and south of Russia has been unusually great for this country. On the Neva below bridges the Baltic Works, which the able and enterprising Captain Kassy has certainly made the first establishment of its kind in the empire, have this summer turned out the Ilyin, and begun the construction of another large first-class, half-armoured frigate, Rememberance of Azoff, 377 feet 9 inches long, 50 feet beam, and 6,000 tons displacement. This will be the longest war ship in the Russian Navy. The same company has also produced within the last two years three new cruisers, the Vladimir Monomach, Admiral Nakhimoff, and Dimitri Donskoi besides several torpedo-boats. In all probability they will soon receive a new order for another large screw yacht for the use of the Emperor. At the Russo-French Company's yard, on the Galerny Island opposite, two large ironclads are now in course of construction, to be called Alexander II. and Nicholas I. The latter had her keel laid down in July, in presence of the Emperor and Empress. Her dimensions will be—length 326 feet, beam 67 feet with a displacement of 8,441 tons. A couple of light-armoured corvettes were also built by the same firm the year before last. The Cronstadt Docks do nothing in the way of building, but only repair ships; and the once flourishing but now degenerate port of Archangel, although of late the subject of a strong agitation in favour of both a canal and a railway to unite the White Sea with the central lines of communication, as well as the station of a projected flotilla, shows no signs of joining in this revival of Russian shipbuilding The English firm of Crighton at Abo, on the Finnish coast, have delivered to the Government since the opening of this year's navigation two gunboats and fifteen small steam launches. Above the Neva bridges the only yards remaining idle appear to be at the Okhta Works, where nothing has been done since 1878, at the time of the Turkish war, when twenty torpedo-boats were built there by Mr. Bain. This English builder has floated eleven steamboats and smaller craft, mostly for Government service, during the summer, from his own works on the Volga. [illegible] Little Neva, are engaged in executing an order from the Grand Military Staff for two paddle-steamers (150 feet long and 24 feet beam) and one or two barges all for the Amu Darya. These boats, which are no doubt intended for military transport on the Oxus, will be taken to pieces and conveyed overland to their destination by the Transcaspian Railway. At the Russian Company's Works further up the river the Government have ordered two more steamers (about 130 feet long, with 75 tons displacement, at 100,000 roubles each) for Vladivostock. On the Black Sea are the two big ironclads, Tehesma and Catherine II., launched in June, and the Sinope, still on the stocks, while a fourth is about to be laid down at Sebastopol. In the Sebastopol and Nicolaieff yards there are six new Cossack gunboats, one torpedo catcher, and about a dozen torpedo boats, and several more of the latter are being made by a German firm at Odessa. The Admiralty has furthermore ordered two gunboats abroad at a cost of 1,366 750 roubles apiece, five torpedo-boats at the new Admiralty yard at Ijora, the Baltic Works, and Nicolaieff, without eight others

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

FROM the date of our last weekly report business was suspended here until the morning of the 28th, and since then telegraphic communication with Europe has been so irregular owing to the state of the weather on the other side that actual transactions have been few and unimportant. It is difficult under the circumstances to get a thoroughly reliable hold of the various markets, but speaking of the position generally we should say Exports were dull while Imports were comparatively active. The discrepancy thus shown is easily accounted for. Our Exports derive their motive power from the consuming markets in Europe, which, unless under very exceptional circumstances, are always quiescent at this period of the year, while our Imports are governed to a great extent by local circumstances which for the moment have been comparatively favourable. Freights are quiet but steady at £1 to £1-13 per ton for ready steamers. Money is dearer both with the banks and the bazaar, and while Government Securities are thereby depressed, Sterling Exchange is firmer and for the moment looks like a further advance. The Share Market has been closed since the 24th instant, and will not re-open until the 4th proximo, after the expiration of the New Year holidays.

MONEY.—The last return of the Bank of Bombay, although only issued on the re-opening of business on Tuesday, presented of course the position of the Bank before the holidays and under the influence of the usual movements which take place in anticipation. The Cash Balance exhibited a reduction of 41 lakhs, of which, however, only 33½ lakhs were attributable to increased trade demands, and of that amount there is no doubt a large proportion will find its way back to the Bank after the holidays are over. In the meantime though the market is tight and for accommodation over the holidays stiff rates have been paid to-day, 7 per cent. for the few days and 6 per cent. for a month certain. For loans secured by Government Paper the quotation outside is nominally 5½ per cent., but we doubt if there are many tenders at that.

In Calcutta the Bank of Bengal rate remains at 5 per cent., and we learn by wire to-day that their Cash Balance has increased by upwards of 28 lakhs on the week.

EXCHANGE.—A material change has come over the position of Sterling Exchange this week. Last Thursday we closed at 1s. 5⅞d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 5⅞d. for 3 months Credits, the general aspect of the market owing to easier money and dull export trade being rather in favour of a decline. Since then money has lightened up materially, and the value of the Rupee has risen ⅛d., the following being closing quotations to-day :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 5⅝d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 5 23-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 5 27-32d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 5 7-8d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 15-16d.	,,
Credits	4 ,,	1s. 6d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 6 3-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 6 1-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 5 7-32d.	,,
France	3 ,,	1⁹⁄₁₆	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1⁹⁄₁₆	,,

During the three days which the Banks have been open for this mail the actual extent of business passing has been very limited, and as Bar Silver in London remains unaltered there is nothing but the local tightness in money to assign for the rise in rates. Government no doubt got bettter rates for their Council drafts at yesterday's weekly biddings, having sold Rs. 6,40,000 in bills at 1s. 5⅝d. and 32 lakhs in wire transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 5 21-32d., but this we take it is the effect not the cause of the recovery, and we must wait till after the holidays to see if business justifies the maintenance of the advance.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very little dealt in since last mail. The alteration in the tone of the Money market has naturally exercised a depressing effect, and Fours from Rs. 97½ have declined to Rs. 97 5-16. Fours-and-a-half from Rs. 101½ to Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed since the date of our last weekly report.

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS :—With rising Exchange and weaker accounts from Home regarding Cotton our local dealers have been rather more willing sellers of the standard qualities of Goods latterly, and up-country buyers aided by the demand created for thena tivemarriage season have availed themselves of the disposition become very [illegible] From the bazaar we estimate [illegible] from 5,000 packages for the week, a very full scale of business for the advanced period of the season, and we do not call prices quotably lower, although here and there some slight concessions may have been made.

In *Local Goods* the business of the week has totalled about 2,500 packages, the market being quiet at about previous prices.

TWIST.—For imported Yarns the demand continues exceedingly quiet, and for 40s. Mule we should partially reduce rates ¼ anna per lb., say to annas 7¼ to annas 7¾. For 30s. Water we quote annas 7 to annas 7½ per lb. according to quality. *Local Yarns* are even duller. With an unsold stock in Hongkong of something like 35,000 bales there is absolutely no enquiry for China, and we do not estimate the total business of the week at more than 1,000 bales. Prices so far are nominally unchanged, but there can be no question that a prolongation of the existing position of affairs must mean a reduction in selling prices.

METALS :—COPPER :—On the spot the market is fairly steady, but to arrive prices are 3 as. per cwt. lower at Rs. 32½ per cwt. for Braziers. YELLOW METAL we call firm at previous rates, say Rs. 26¾ per cwt. to arrive for Braziers in cases. IRON is steady. For Welsh Bars sellers are asking a partial advance of as. 8 per cwt. for favorite specifications. Swedish Bars on the other hand are easier in price.

COALS.—The spot market is very firm owing to limited supplies both on the spot and near at hand. For ready lots Rs. 16½ up to Rs. 17¼ has been paid, and this position has brought out buyers of forward shipment, some 10,000 to 12,000 tons having been placed during the past week or ten days at Rs. 15-2 for January/s, Rs. 15 for January-February shipment of Cardiff.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The absence of telegrams from Europe during the greater portion of the week has naturally restricted business on the part of exporters, who with the exception of some purchases of Fine Bengals and good stapled Omras to cover this month's shipments, have been doing next to nothing. Arrivals in the interval having been comparatively liberal stocks on the Green have been materially augmented, but as these consist mainly of low class Bengals and short-stapled Omras, prices on the average have not been adversely affected. On the contrary, high class stuff, both ready and forward, is slightly dearer, Broach for March Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per-candy, ready-stapled Omra and Fife Bengal to about the same extent. As no corresponding improvement, so far as we are aware, has taken place in any Home market, the prospect of more active business at the moment has become more remote, and we must await the reopening of the markets after the New Year holidays for any new development. The present temper of dealers on this side, however, is to act very cautiously about selling anything but ready stuff, a very general impression prevailing that the statistical outlook does not promise any material decline in values, while the business is rendered risky by the chance of heavy allowances. As already remarked receipts into Bombay continue very free, and up to date the arrivals of new crop are very close on double what they were at the same time last year, the following being the comparison to date :—

	1886.	1885.
Bengals	63,000	36,000
Berar	51,000	27,000
Khandeish	30,000	13,000
Hingunghaut	10,000	7,000
Total	154,000	83,000 bales

This, of course, signifies an early, and, so far as the descriptions yet arriving are concerned, possibly also a larger yield than last year, but the crop all round will not be proportionately so much in excess of the previous one as the figures might be taken as indicating. From Kattiwar and Guzerat the reports latterly have been the reverse of flourishing, and a diminished outturn there may largely counterbalance the increase elsewhere.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1886.	1885.	1884.
For the week	32,435	21,942	14,100
Since 1st January	1,595,783	1,128,604	1,661,086
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	19,614	16,256	11,150
Since 1st January	1,059,993	732,026	1,225,998
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	720	1,629	410
Since 1st January	53,385	84,262	98,721

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

		Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Crop—			
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	Rs. 165	= 3 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 154	= 3 5-16d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 143	= 3 5-16d.
Omra, Fine (Staple)	March	,, 196	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G.	do.	,, 190	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 182	= 4 5-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	,, 177	= 4 1-16d.
Khandeish, Good,	January	,, 179	= 4 3-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do.	,, 173	= 3 31-32d.
Dholleras, Fine,	April	,, 198	= 4½d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	,, 188	= 4 9-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 182	= 4 5-32d.
Broach, Fine	March	,, 220	= 4 31-32d.
Do. Good	do.	,, 213	= 4 27-32d.

WHEAT.—The receipts this week have kept on about the same level as last, but, although they are nearly double the figures of the corresponding week last year, they have been all insufficient to meet the inquiry which has prevailed to cover shipments, and good parcels of old crop have again advanced in value by 1 to 1½ anna per cwt. For new crop future delivery an advance has likewise taken place of about 1 anna per cwt., and a considerable extent of business has been done on this level in all except Delhi, which seems nearly exhausted in old and finds no sellers in new. We quote :—

		Old.	*New.*
White Pessy, No. 1	per cwt.	Rs. 4-8-0	Rs. 4-7-0
Laskari, No. 1	,, ,,	,, 4-8-6	,, 4-6-3
Khatha (Hard Red), Fine	,, ,,	,, 3-12-0	,, 3-11-6
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	,, ,,	,, 4-4 0	,, 4-2-6
Delhi White	,, ,,	,, 4-4-9 nl.	,, 4-5-3 nl.
,, Red	,, ,,		,, 4-1-0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	,, ,,	,, 4-10-6	,, 4-11-0

SEEDS—LINSEED.—The advices from Home are not strong, but light supplies here keep old stuff firm, while new crop is not pushed for sale, crop advices being less encouraging than previously throughout the Berars as well as in the Deccan. We quote for Ready Rs. 6-4, New Rs. 6-5 per cwt. Rapeseed is firm and slightly dearer. Old Yellow Guzerat is now quoted at Rs. 5-14½, New at Rs. 5-12½, Old Red Cawnpore at Rs. 5-14 New at Rs. 5-9 per cwt. In Gingelly Seed White is lower at Rs. 6-11¼, but mixed has advanced to Rs. 6-8-9 per cwt.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 30.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Major J P Stratton, MD, Ind Medl Service, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £700 per annum.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of being struck off duty :—Surg A Sargent, Ind Med Service, in medical charge, 3rd Bo Light Infy.

Surg Sargent is in his ninth year's service for pension, which commenced on the 25th Dec 1885.

G I P Railway Vol Corps—The following promotions are made :—To be Capt—Lieut C Newborn and Lieut C R Hawkins.

Bo Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointments are made :—To be Lieut—Mr J P Cornforth and Mr J R A Ross.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—Capt W St L Chase, VC, SC.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bo SC, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India :—Lieut R G R de Vismes de Pouthien, 2nd Battn, Northampton Regt, Offg Wing Officer. 10th Regt Bo Infy. 22nd Aug 1885.

Lieut G W Palin, 2nd Battn, North Staffordshire Regt, Offg Wing Officer. 10th Regt Bo Infy,—3rd Nov 1885.

Lieut P A Smurthwaite, 1st Battn Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy, Offg Wing Officer. 3rd Bo Light Infy.—13th June 1885.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Azam Bhau Tukaram as a Conciliator for the Khatav Taluka in the district of Satara, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Rao Saheb Lalubhai Pranvalabh Parikh, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, is transferred to Dhandhuka and Gogha in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Rao Saheb Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Olpad in the Surat Dist, is transferred to Ahmedabad.

Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lalubhai, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dhandhuka and Gogha in the Ahmedabad Dist, is transferred to Olpad in the Surat Dist.

Rao Saheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dholka in the Ahmedabad Dist, is transferred to Kaira in the same dist.

Rao Saheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist, is transferred to Dholka in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Mr L H Spence is appointed, on being relieved by Mr [illegible] Police, Surat, to do duty as Assist Dist Supt of Police in the Ahmedabad Dist.

Rao Saheb Jhaverilal Lalubhai is appointed, on his return from Cutch, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Godhra in the Ahmedabad Dist and to do duty as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Borsad up to the end of Feb 1887.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Col H J Hallowes, Cant Magiste of Devlali, to be Magiste in charge of the Sub-divn of the Nasik Dist comprising the Cant of Devlali.

Mr Narayan Gopal Phatak, BA, LLB, is appointed to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Akola in the Ahmednagar Dist till further orders, vice R S Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, transferred.

Mr Anandrao Mahadeo Deshpande, Kulkarni, residing at Bavdhan, is appointed to be an Additional Conciliator under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Wai Taluka of the Satara Dist, with effect from the 15th Jan 1887, and for the period ending on the 31st July 1887.

Azam Narayan Pandurang, Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol, and Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Amalner in the dist of Khandesh, were, in addition to their own duties, in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol, the former from the 5th Oct to the 9th Nov 1886, and the latter from the 10th to the 30th Nov 1886, both days inclusive.

Col W H Wilson relinquished charge of the office of Inspr-Genl of Police on the 23rd inst.

Azam Devdat Dhaneshwar, Mahalkari of Hansot in the district of Broach, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in the district of Broach.

Mr Chuharmal Kundanmal, Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad, is allowed leave of absence for three months from such date in Jan. 1887 as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Kundanmal Udhavdas, Subordinate Govt Pleader, Kotri, is appointed to officiate as Dist Govt Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr Chuharmal on leave, or until further orders.

M E H Moscardi, CS, Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of the following Medical Officers are placed at the disposal of Govt in the Military Dept :—

Surgn-Major W G H Henderson, LRCS, LK and QCP, LM ; Surgn-Major R H Batty and Surgn-Major J F Keith, MD, CM.

Assist Surgn C M Rodrigues is placed on general duty, Bombay, with effect from 13th Dec.

Surgn-Major G Bainbridge, L RC P, MRCS, LSA, Civil Surgn, Karachi, was appointed to perform the current duties of the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissr, Sind Registration Dist, in addition to his own, from 18th Sept to 25th Oct 1886, both days inclusive.

Surgn-Major H C Guinness, in charge Station Hospital, Ahmednagar, is appointed to perform the the duties of the Civil Surgn of that station, in addition to his own, during the absence of Surgn Major R H Batty, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Major E D'O Twemlow, RE, on his return from leave, to act as Ex Eng, Poona and Kirkee. Major W H Haydon, RE, to act as Ex Eng, Lower and Central Sind.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BATLIVALA—December 30, at her grandfather's residence, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Coverbai, daughter of the late Ardesar Barjorji Batlivala, and granddaughter of Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Esq., aged 23 years. The funeral will take place this day (Friday), the 31st December, at 8 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAUGHTON—At Joongaeht, Western Doors, the wife of R Haughton, of twins, son and daughter. Sons still-born.

MARRIAGE.

GLASS—MERSON—December 25, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev G G Gillian, M A, Charles Glass, M A, M B, C M, Mangaldai, Assam, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Merson, Millhill, Gartly, Aberdeen shire.

DEATHS.

KING—On Christmas Day, Cyril Hugh Frederick Blewitt St Aubyn, the youngest child of Frederick St Aubyn and Ida Matilda King, aged 18 months.

KIRKMAN—December 26, at 5, Clyde Road, Hastings, Henry Charles Dalton Kirkman, only child of James Drever and Dalton Kirkman, Esquire, of the Bengal Pilot service, and his wife Mary, aged 10 months.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1886.

IT turns out that the Conservatives who were represented in a recent telegram as appealing to the Marquis of Hartington to "save" them, by making his choice between the Premiership and the Leadership of the House of Commons, now object to the offer of the post of Prime Minister, actually made to his Lordship by the Marquis of Salisbury. They are still willing that the chief of the Liberal Unionists should have a seat in the Cabinet, and that the same honour should be conferred on some two or three of his friends. But they do not now go further than this ; though it may not be wide of the fact to infer from their attitude hitherto, that they would even go the length of making Lord Hartington, Liberal as he is still designated, the head and front of the Conservative Ministry. Those of our readers who remember that scarcely two months ago we put on record that even then there was considerable perturbation in the inner circles of the party at the prospect of the early retirement of Lord Salisbury from political life, owing to the precarious state of his health, will not now be surprised that the Prime Minister was the first to offer that great position to Lord Hartington, and that he adheres to his proposal though the bulk of his party deprecate so extreme a concession to a nobleman, who whatever his views on the question of Home Rule, has never for an hour of his political life been other than a Liberal and a leader of Liberals. It is stated in the telegram to-day that Lord Salisbury will not resign ; but this must mean that his Lordship will not resign if Lord Hartington declines to accept the disinterested offer of the good-will of the Conservative Cabinet. Lord Salisbury has very cogent reasons for desiring to accelerate by a few months his own emancipation from the burdens of an office which he has no longer any ground for hoping that he could support for any prolonged period. That aspect of the case being understood, where is Lord Salisbury to seek his successor as the party is at present constituted ? Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation has put an end to the belief that he might succeed by devolution to the Premiership when Lord Salisbury should be compelled by failing health to give up office. The divergencies of opinion between the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Prime Minister who is anxious to retire, are stated to be, and they undoubtedly are, irreconcilable. Apart from Lord Randolph, what man in the party would be accepted by his colleagues, or by the country, as competent to fulfil the arduous duties which must devolve upon whoever leads the Government in the ensuing Session ? Sir Hicks Beach, Mr. W. H. Smith, Viscount Cross ; not all three of them could make a Prime Minister. Under the circumstances Lord Salisbury is wise to seek to provide a competent successor by importation. He must go outside the party, and as he could not well make the proposal to Mr. Gladstone, he makes it to Lord Hartington. Failing him, there is Mr. Chamberlain, but we need not discuss the chances of the honourable member for West Birmingham just yet. We have yet to learn what course the Unionist leader will take. To accept the Premiership of a Conservative Cabinet, depending mainly on Conservative votes, and not to have any horoscope of Lord Randolph Churchill's future political career ; that might tempt fate. What are the chances ? Was it by happy inspiration that Lord Hartington turned aside to Monte Carlo on his way back from Rome ? The doctrine of chances could not be studied at a better university.

THE National Congress at Calcutta held its fourth and last sitting yesterday. Our telegraphic columns have recorded the proceedings as fully as the managers of the Congress have permitted ; but for reasons which it would be unfair to condemn without hearing them they have preferred that the deliberations of the delegates should be conducted in private. The fullest reports of the Congress that are available at present comprise nothing therefore beyond the admirable introductory address of the chairman, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and the dozen or so of resolutions that have been put on record. We should have been glad if an ampler chronicle of the acts of the Congress had been possible. It will doubtless come later, as the *verbatim* chronicle of last year's Congress did, though we see no reason why it should be kept in reserve until the fourth quarter of the year, like the interesting volume of a hundred and fifty pages which gives permanence to the speeches delivered in Bombay twelve months ago—or to so much of them as a judicious editor thought well to pass into print. If the reason for conducting the sittings *in camera* is the fear lest the eloquent indiscretions of some of the delegates should mar the prospects of a good cause, we hope that the root and branch objectors to these assemblies will not be too hasty in deriving damaging inferences from the fact. But if there is no better reason than this for privacy of discussion the managers of the Congress must be prepared for the inquiry why it is that a body of men who would describe themselves as the pick of the native politicians of India, and who aim, some of them, at fulfilling representative functions in the representative system for which they are passionately appealing, cannot trust themselves to deliberate in the hearing of Governments and people ? There are doubtless [illegible] there are disadvantages as well, and perhaps these will prove great enough to warrant the promoters of future Congresses in sitting as, for instance, the Parliamentary assemblies which figure prominently in their ideals almost invariably sit, with open doors. Meanwhile we are left in the language of the old prayer of the Faithful Commons to the Sovereign, to put "a favourable construction" upon the published resolutions and the unpublished speeches of the Calcutta meeting. If the speakers all took their cue from the President of the Congress there can have been nothing in them either to alarm or to offend. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, whether by accident or by design we know not, said much that carried with it wholesome discouragement to extravagant aspirations. In the obvious reminder that the Congress itself was possible under British rule only, and that nothing like it would have been possible in the days of the old Hindu or Mahomedan rulers, there was an implied rebuke to much which has been said in recent discussions that are avowedly anti-English and almost as avowedly anti-loyal. It carried with it too—though we are not sure that Mr. Dadabhai consciously charged his observations with so full a significance—a caution against aiming at too rapid a progress towards what, for want of a term that is less inapplicable, may be termed self-government. While Aurungzeb was still reigning the English people had already, nearly a generation before, vindicated the principles of constitutional government ; the whole middle class of England had been endowed with political power half a generation before whole provinces of the India for which representative government is to-day asked had been delivered from the unmitigated despotism of native rulers in the north. This is no reason why National Congresses should not be held—though perhaps it explains why they are held with closed doors—but it is a very good reason why those who attend them should banish "presto !" from their vocabulary, contenting themselves with a slow evolution instead of a sudden creation of liberal institutions in India.

We must do the Congress the justice of affirming that so far as its resolutions give any indication upon the point it does not appear to have ignored this obligation. The record begins with an affirmation of affection for the Queen-Empress, which may well be accepted in the highest quarters as no mean contribution to the Jubilee commemoration of her Majesty's accession to the Throne, which will be celebrated next year. The next resolution deals with a subject upon which controversy has thus far been as inconclusive as it has been embittered. No one denies now-a-days that the people of India are poor ; but a good many people deny, and by no means on merely speculative grounds, that they are poorer under British rule than they were before, or that in the long run the subject of the native State is better off than his neighbour on the other side of the British frontier. Those, moreover, who affirm "a fixed conviction" that the introduction of representative institutions will prove one of the most important practical steps towards ameliorating the condition of the people are in danger of making too much of the economic efficacy of popular representation. Their excuse is, if they need one, that the same error has been made with every demand for the extension of political liberties. Those of us who have no fixed conviction on what seems to be a still unascertained matter of fact will regret that the promised enquiry into the administration of India is to be conducted upon a method which is scarcely the most efficacious for the ascertainment of the truth of the case, and that the strong demand which has gone from India for the appointment of a Royal Commission has as yet been without result. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, however, in the spirit of an accomplished opportunist, advised the Congress to make the most of a Parliamentary Committee, since a Royal Commission was unattainable. "We are to have a Parliamentary Committee," he said, "so we are not quite disappointed." If Mr. Dadabhai and his friends can thus contentedly yield to the decrees of the India Office it would be a pity for other people to endeavour to keep alive their dissatisfaction.

In the matter of the Public Service Commission the Congress has been as reasonable as some native politicians have been unreasonable. The resolutions, at all events, contain no echo of the preternatural suspicions of the Bengal press in regard to the honesty of the Government in appointing this Commission. The Congress has appointed a special committee to draw up a report to lay before the Commission, and has thereby practically repudiated the suggestions of bad faith on the part of the Government which Lord Dufferin condemned with such justifiable warmth at Poona a few weeks ago. The resolutions asking for the extension of the system of trial by jury to parts of India into which it has not yet been introduced, for the withdrawal from Sessions Judges and High Courts of the power of setting aside verdicts of acquittal, and for the right of trial at the sessions in all warrant cases, are expressions of opinion on matters of public interest which no Government would lightly regard, and which illustrate the capacity of these Congresses, when wisely directed, for doing practical service to the community. Perhaps the resolution to which the delegates attach most importance is that which reaffirms the request put forward by the Bombay Congress last year for the reform and extension of the Legislative Councils, which, it is contended, has now become essential alike to the interests of India and of England. The Bombay resolution thus bids fair to become an authoritative standing declaration of the aspirations of native politicians upon this subject. It affirms the general principle that the Supreme and Legislative Councils should be reformed and expanded by the admission of a considerable proportion of elected members, coupling with it the suggestion that all Budgets should be referred to these Councils for consideration, and that power of interpellation should be conferred on the members. It is suggested, finally, that a standing Committee of the House of Commons should be constituted, to receive any formal protest that may be recorded by the majorities of the Councils against the exercise by the local Executive of the power, which it is proposed should be vested in it, of overruling the decisions of the majorities. We take it that the framers of the resolution did not intend that this last proposal should be treated as an essential part of this scheme of reform. It may prove an incumbrance to them, and seeing that the experiment of large standing Committees for special purposes which was tried under Mr. Gladstone's auspices three or four years ago has proved a failure, it might be well to eliminate it from future representations on the subject. The case for the enlargement of the Councils will be all the stronger if it is freed from difficult and doubtful elements. There is an increasing tendency to admit the reasonableness of the general principle, and it can hardly be conceded without at least the further concession of the right of interpellation. The Government of India, and possibly the Provincial Governments, may find in their own necessities good reasons for giving to those who criticise their acts the opportunity of acquiring such information regarding those acts as will deprive them of an excuse for such misrepresentation as the Government themselves have had good reason to complain of. If, for instance, it should ever be necessary for the Supreme Government to decide between justifying and explaining their proceedings in an official journal, and endowing the Legislative Councils with the right of interpellation, there should be no [illegible] which policy and convenience would prescribe.

THERE has been no little curiosity in Hyderabad and elsewhere as to the gentleman whom the Government of India have appointed to act as Administrative Adviser to the Nizam. Outside the Punjab people may be excused for not knowing who Colonel Marshall is and what are his special qualifications for a post which will demand much tact, good sense, and knowledge of human nature. But in the Punjab Colonel Marshall enjoys a reputation which satisfies those who know him that he is the very man for a duty which few could perform satisfactorily. He was for some years Superintendent of the Chumba State, and had charge of the young Rajah, but more recently he has acted as Sessions Judge at Jhelum. Sir M. E. Grant Duff would think none the worse of him for the fact that he is an enthusiastic entomologist ; but his chief qualification for the work he is to do at Hyderabad is that in the various political appointments which he has held he has made himself the friend of the Chiefs who have come in contact with him, and has always been a helpful and trusted adviser to them. Last year he was in charge of the guest camp at the Rawal Pindi Durbar, and not a few who remember his services on that occasion will echo the estimate of him which has been formed by one who has known him well in the Punjab that he is "just the man for the post."

WE understand that the Government have appointed Surgeon-Major Vandyke Carter Principal of the Grant Medical College and First Physician to the Jamsetjee Hospital. Mr. Banks has been appointed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital.

AT the annual Convocation of the University of Bombay next month, the address will be delivered by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. Justice West.

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

BRIGHT stars once more I watch your host
Press closely the retreating year
And marshal on heaven's cloudless coast
Their serried sphere.

Once more from you I turn to Earth
Where Grief and Joy their vigils keep,
To our vicissitudes of death and birth,
Of storm and sleep.

Not yet dare I invoke, not yet,
The baptism of your tranquil fire,
Your calm which knows not one regret
Or one desire.

Ah rather bring what once you brought,
The hours too brief, the hours too few,
When throbbing hearts spared not one thought
To Time or you.

1885. W. W.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barratt, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr and Mrs Buxton
Mr and Mrs. Sanders
Mr S Kingsley
Mr F W Gibbons

FOR LONDON.

Col and Mrs Prendergast
Miss Meredither
Mrs Wood and infant
Miss Macanliffe
Mr Greaves
Mr and Mrs Henderson
Mr J L Hauston
Mr Rennie

FOR VENICE.—Mr S T Irvin.
FOR SUEZ.—Mr C Agelasto.

THE CEYLON TEAM IN BOMBAY.

THE match between the Ceylon and Parsee teams was concluded yesterday evening, with an exciting finish in favour of the visitors. Spectators thickly crowded the grounds, and as the majority of them were Parsees, the cheering and clapping at each clever bit of fielding or good stroke or play of the native players was immense. The Parsees went on the second time with 106 runs to make to win, and during the course of play after tiffin, owing to the good cricket of the majority of their representatives, and not a little to the loose fielding of some of the Ceylon men, so of the required sum was knocked up. Mehta, who played some good cricket with Dubash and Ayrton, was mainly responsible for this. Forty minutes were left to polish the remaining runs [illegible] were entertained that they would [illegible] with Mehta at the wickets, and only 10 to make, the excitement among the Parsees as well as those who backed the Europeans was great. Shand however was bowling dead on the wicket, and Mehta cutting him into the hands of slip, dashed to the ground all the hopes centred in him by his partisans. Those who watched the game yesterday were well repaid for their trouble, for we think we have seldom seen two teams so well matched on the Gymkhana ground. The wicket played better and the fielding of the Parsees was faultless. Shand's analysis of 8 wickets for 33 runs proves that he was bowling his best, it was therefore with good cricket only that his opponents managed to reach such a high score. The Ceylon team have shown themselves a very good lot, and de

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPLIT IN THE CABINET

LONDON, Dec. 29. Noon.

Lord Salisbury is desirous that Lord Hartington should become Premier, but the Conservative party do not favour such a step, and wish Lord Salisbury to remain as Premier, while at the same time they are willing to offer Lord Hartington and some of his friends posts in the Cabinet. It is anywhere considered certain that Lord Salisbury will not resign and the dissolution of Parliament is regarded as improbable.

Afternoon.

At a Cabinet Council held to-day, it was decided that Parliament should meet early in February.

THE BULGARIAN DEPUTATION.

The Bulgarian deputation have arrived in London, and will have an interview with Lord Iddesleigh to-day.

LORD HARTINGTON.

Lord Hartington has arrived at Monte Carlo.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The National Congress continues to meet daily, and has moved to the Town Hall for greater accommodation. The proceedings have been orderly and harmonious, but business is delayed a good deal by speech making. On the first day fifty set speeches were delivered. Some of which were remarkably good, especially that of Mir. Tyeb Hossein Khan, of Lucknow. [illegible] general resolutions, the only step taken the first day was to affirm the third resolution of the Congress of 1885, and to declare that the expansion and reform of the Councils has now become essential alike in the interests of India and England. Yesterday five resolutions were passed four dealing with the proposed Bengal reforms. These dealt with the extension of the jury system, the desirability of having jury verdicts final, or they were before [illegible] complete separation of the judicial and executive functions, the giving of an accused in certain case the option of being tried by the Queen Judge instead of by the Mofussil. The only other resolution referred to the Native Volunteer question.

To-day the burning questions of the Civil Service and the Legislative Councils are being discussed. As to the latter, there is much division of opinion, a resolution of a most extreme character having been put forward. It insists that not less than one-half the members of reformed Councils should be elected, that not more than one-fourth shall be officials having seats *ex officio*, and that not more than one-fourth of the members, elected and non-official, are to be nominated by Government. The term of office is to be three years, and neither the Viceroy nor any local Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is to be even a member of the Councils with which they are to communicate through responsible ministers.

The Bengalee commenting on these proposals points out that neither Mr. Naoroji nor Mr. Hume [illegible] any other exponent of native claims has done greater justice to the aspirations of the Hindu direction. With a decided majority in the Councils, we should only be repeating [illegible] control rather, conditionally on our doing the [illegible] police work and protecting the Government of their race from molestation.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The Congress met at eleven forenoon. The Sub-Committee's report in the Public Service Commission question was read. Recommendations for the simultaneous examinations in India and England and the increase of the limit of age to twenty-three, knocking the Statutory Civil Service on the head, were adopted. The Statutory Service may be useful for promoting, according to the original intention of the framers of the Statute, officers of the Uncovenanted Service of approved merit and opportunity.

Resolution [illegible] referred to Legislative Councils on the representative basis. The majority of the time of the Congress was consumed intelligently discussing this question. Delegates from all the principal towns of the country spoke feelingly and rationally on the imperative necessity of establishing elective Councils. The proposition was moved by Mr. Soorendranath Bannerji, in a capital speech full of sense and eloquence. Mr. Chandavarkar supported it in an equally able speech. It was thought a slur on the British Government if after a century of British rule, during which education has taken immense strides, it cannot give rudimentary representative facilities to Indians. The absurdity of critics who impute that natives want to overturn established institutions was most incisively exposed. As the allegation that Government is asked to abdicate its functions was energetically repudiated. The real agitation is not for abdication but association. The Government should assist representatives of the people in governing the country. The resolution refers at length to the details of the scheme of representative Councils, but [illegible] declared that be the details of the scheme what they may, the principle of government by representation should be recognised. The time was ripe, and this important measure of reform should no longer be delayed.

The closing resolution is that the Congress invite public bodies throughout the country to humbly and earnestly entreat the Viceroy to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State to the appointment of a Commission to exhaustively inquire into the best method of introducing a tentative form of representative institutions.

The twelfth resolution prayed that the Viceroy be humbly requested to forward these resolutions to her Majesty, and to submit the same to the Secretary of State with his own favourable recommendations.

After passing other formal resolutions and voting cordial thanks to the president, the Congress was dissolved.

Standing committees are to be formed by public associations to carry on the objects of the Congress.

The Congress is to meet at Madras during Christmas, 1887.

Some twenty delegates had a private interview with the Viceroy yesterday. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is to be interviewed alone by the Viceroy this evening. The delegates are invited to a Viceregal garden-party to-morrow. It is universally acknowledged that the president of the Congress discharged his arduous duties most impartially and successfully. The cheers in his honour were deafening. The Calcutta delegates have behaved with the utmost circumspection and moderation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S [illegible]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 30.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief holds a Levée of the European and Native Officers at noon on Monday, the 3rd January.

THE MANDAI SHOPKEEPERS

The Mandai shopkeepers are still defiant, and are ordered to vacate the Mandai from the 1st January, but they are determined either to strike or occupy the Mandai by force.

THE AHMEDABAD WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE SCHEME.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

A mass meeting was held at the Tanksal this evening, when a most cordial vote of thanks was given to Sir Theodore Hope for the great obligation he has conferred on this city for his well-considered memorandum on the water-supply and drainage scheme.

A CRICKET MATCH AT SURAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Dec. 30.

A cricket match was played at Nowsari between the Nowsari Parsee Cricket Club and the Bombay Panttaki Cricket Club, which resulted in favour of the former by seventeen runs. The former scored 127, and the latter 110, including both innings.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, which left Bombay with the homeward English mails of the 24th inst., arrived here at 2 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here on the morning of the 27th inst.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 25th inst.

LISBON, Dec. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khingra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer [illegible] arrived here from Bombay on the evening of the 27th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Khingra, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warcong, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Anchor Line s.s. Arabia, outward bound from Liverpool, left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, Dec. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Honzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Mediterranean, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Dec. 30.

Mail steamer Peninsular, homeward [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

they have to eat humble pie and hide themselves till their shame is forgotten. Of the duellists now living in Paris whose deeds have created the greatest sensation among the public, Paul de Cassagnac and Henri Rochefort are conspicuous. Both have fought times out of number. Rochefort generally gets wounded, because he is too impulsive; but Cassagnac, fiery as he is in the tribune of the Chamber, is as cool as a cucumber on the field, and is rarely hurt. This was the case when they fought together. It was a remarkable encounter. Cassagnac's account of it to a friend is worth giving: "After a vain attempt to fight in Belgium, where the gendarmerie kept on our heels, we found ourselves at last face to face outside Paris, near St. Denis. It was the 1st of January, and the snow fell in large flakes. Rochefort fired and missed me. I fired in reply. Rochefort fell. I thought he was killed, for the bullet struck him just where I aimed—above the hip. The doctors rushed forward and picked him up. But he was not dead: instead of being pierced through, he had received only a violent contusion. The bullet had deviated, but how? The doctors searched, and at length found a medal of the Holy Virgin, which some friendly hand had secretly sewn in the belt of his trousers, and which had saved his life." Another noted duellist is the Comte de Dion, a swell Boulevardier, who inflicted the other day an ugly wound on a journalist who had written disrespectfully of his approaching marriage to Mdlle. Marsy, an actress of the Français. The Count formerly refused to try conclusions with anybody not of noble blood; newspaper men in particular he despised. Aurelien Scholl, one of the few remaining wits of Paris, nettled him in a chronique. Instead of sending his seconds to him Dion went to Bignon's, where Scholl dines, and smashed a soda-water bottle on his head. Nothing daunted, Scholl continued his waspish attacks, and goaded him to such an extent that Dion was forced to put his nobility in his pocket, and call him out. It was an easy victory, for the Count is an active, powerful man, whereas Scholl is weak and short-sighted. Clemenceau is also a consummate handler of the weapons, but of late years, since he has become the Radical leader of the Chamber, he has given up duelling, and only turns out when it is absolutely necessary. Andrieux, the political chameleon, is another well-known man who has both sword and pistol accurately killed his man in his last encounter. Space forbids me to enter more in full as well as its tragic side. I can mention only two cases by way of conclusion. Dugazon and Desessarts, comedians of the Français, went out one day. The former was a big fat man; the latter small and thin. The seconds handed them the swords, and just as the salute "Are you ready?" had been uttered, Desessarts suddenly cried out, "Stop a minute: my enemy being more voluminous than I am, the chances are not enough for me to restore the equilibrium." And gravely taking a piece of chalk out of his pocket, he proceeded to mark a circumference on the chest of Dugazon. "There," he exclaimed, "is a ring; all the duellist outside that must not count." Dugazon burst out laughing, and, forgetting his wrongs, threw his weapon down and shook hands with Desessarts, declaring the honour more than satisfied. A duel in which Saint-Georges was one of the principals had a similar ending. It rained cats and dogs at the hour fixed for the meeting. The author of the famous "Landrin" appeared on the field with an umbrella in one hand and a thunderbuss in the other. "I don't mind being killed," he said, but I object to getting wet."

AN ECCENTRIC MARCHIONESS AND HER MONEY.

A Naples correspondent writes: A strange case is at present going on at Piacenza. In that city there lived the Marchioness Fanny Anguissola, the heiress of two of the oldest noble families of North Italy, the Visconti and the Anguissola, connected during four centuries with the history of Italy. The marchioness possessed a fortune of ten or twelve million francs. She was always very extravagant and irritable, and the early death of her husband and only daughter, who fell a victim to an unhappy love affair, increased the eccentricity of her disposition. There remained to her one son, Filippo. With the pride and exclusiveness of a feudal lord, he combined a fanatic love of socialism and great activity and delight in reforms. He was dreaded by a threshing machine while superintending his agricultural affairs, and few life in consequence. This misfortune rendered his mother misanthropical. She shut herself up in her palace, which she closed to all visitors, and lived in a miserly fashion. Her only friend was her lap-dog. The servants, during the absence of all pensioners, revenged themselves, it is alleged, by robbing her. It was her custom the whole year round to take exercise in an arbour in the garden, and there in various holes and corners she hid large quantities of gold and notes. These it is said she often missed, but never complained, fearing that if she did her immense wealth would become known to the public. She was so desirous of being considered poor that once when a note of 1000 francs which she had put in mistake was returned to her she refused to receive it, saying that she had never given it. Of late years her avarice alternated with fits of lavish generosity. To many persons who begged of her she gave "handfuls of bank notes." She sent 100,000 francs to the American missionaries, but at the same time complained of the expense of the Post Office order. She frequently left her home to spend some time at convents near Piacenza or Milan, where she devoted herself to religious services, and met with much flattery, for she gave money readily for pious ends. At those times of absence all Piacenza was told, was aware that the Palace Anguissola was scavenged from cellar to garret, and it is believed that in the course of years its mistress was robbed millions of francs. During her lifetime the police could not interfere, for she would listen to no warning, and utterly refused to believe in the possibility of her being robbed. She died of apoplexy, and afterwards about 300,000 francs were found hidden in the mattresses of the beds, in the coffing of the chairs, in old stockings, behind pictures frames and other curious places. There was a report that she had been poisoned, but post-mortem examination proved it to be unfounded. But now justice interfered, and evidence respecting the various robberies supposed to have been committed was collected. Many of the domestic servants of the house, together with their relatives and friends had grown rich, and could not explain the source of their wealth. They were also found in possession of valuables, belonging to their mistress, which they said had been given to them by her. Many persons in Piacenza are now under accusation of theft or summoned as witnesses. The case was resumed the other day, and excited all Piacenza. Two hundred gowns in number were at the Court. They are guarded by doorkeepers, house-porters, and gendarmes. One gendarman complained of having deposited 8,000 francs, various bankers had been given to him in the course of years by said mistress out of gratitude because he had given away some thieves who had broken into the palace or for other services, or in order to induce him to stay when he threatened to leave. The doorkeeper, on being interrogated concerning a certain box containing immense sums, which had been sent from his house through various hands, and of which at last all trace was lost, accused his brother of having demanded from him a bribe of 5,000 francs, failing which, he would be accused of having false keys. The examination of these two witnesses, the latter of whom looks like an old soldier, gave rise to much laughter in court.

OUDE AND ROHILKUND RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company for the first half of 1886 shows a gross revenue of 367,125*l.* against 311,933*l.* and a working expenditure of 188,983*l.*, against 194,289*l.*, the net earnings being 178,137*l.* against 117,644*l.* The net earnings, 178,137*l.*, are 11,725*l.* less than the amount, 189,862*l.*, required to cover the guaranteed interest for the half-year, and which amount would have been met within 100*l.* had it not been for the increase of 11,628*l.* in the guaranteed interest required as compared with 1885, in consequence of increased capital due to the Northern extension. The increase in 1886 as compared with 1885 are to a great extent due to the additional length of line (71·77 miles) open, the total length now open for traffic being 680 miles; to the establishment, on Jan. 1, of through communication with the North-Western Railway at Saharanpore; and to the pilgrim traffic on the portion of the Hurdwar branch opened for traffic. Considerable progress was, it is stated, made with the Benares Bridge during the half-year, and it is anticipated that this work will be opened for traffic before the close of 1887. On the Northern extension the works remaining to be completed are the bridge over the Ganges at Balawalla, the extra accommodation necessitated by the pilgrim traffic at Hurdwar, and the locomotive and other arrangements at Saharanpore, all of which are being rapidly pushed on. The capital account shows a total receipt of 8,819,671*l.*, and a total expenditure of 8,473,225*l.*, leaving 346,446*l.* in hand on June 30; cash and stores (less outstanding balances).

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

CHINESE RAILWAYS.

A Continental paper publishes the following letter on Chinese railways from Pekin, dated at the commencement of September:—"An article in the Treaty of Peace of July, 1885, between France and China provided that if the Chinese Government should decide to construct railways it should accord a preference to French contractors for the requisite material, although the Chinese were not to be bound by this arrangement as if it were a contract. This clause was generally interpreted to imply that China was about to build railways, and the emmissaries of the greatest firms in the world hastened to take the most advantage possible of the supposed new departure in Chinese policy. General Wilson, representing one of the largest railways in North America, was the first to arrive at Tientsin. General Wilson, failing to conclude any definite arrangement with Li Hung Chang, proceeded to Pekin, where he, at all events, obtained a passport for a tour in the valley of the Upper Hoang-ho. He completed a certain number of plans for which the Chinese Ministers thanked him, but at the same time informed him that they had no immediate intention of undertaking railways and other public works. General Wilson then endeavoured to recover his expenses, but without any result. After him came the agents of the German Banks of Discount and of Berlin. All they obtained was the contract for some thousand [illegible] for the little railway between Tientsin and the Peiho. One of these gentlemen still resides at Tientsin, and has been entrusted with the drawing up of a report on the regulation of the Hoangho. After this came to the present summer, the French representatives, who brought out a railway, rails, and trucks on the Decauville system. In order to bring conviction to the mind of Li Hung Chang, leave was asked to work this train through the streets of Tientsin, but the only definite contracts given to the French are small ones in connexion with deepening the harbour of Port Arthur and the building of two iron bridges across the Peiho. The English are said, however, to [illegible] with better effect and greater [illegible]. A model railway, provided by one of the chief English firms, supplies a permanent source of amusement in the official residence of the Taotai of Shanghai, and on a Chinese has already been released for objecting to railways as innovations. It is deemed probable that Chinese obstruction is gradually, but none the less surely, giving way before the pressure of necessity."

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

The report of the directors of the Indian Midland Railway Company for the half-year ending June 30 last shows that on the portion of the line, Cawnpore to Kalpi (41½ miles), which has been completed and is being worked by the East Indian Railway Company, the gross receipts during the three months to June 30 amounted to Rs. 26,115, and the expenditure in maintenance of the line and ordinary working charges to Rs. 17,377. Out of the balance there was paid to the East Indian Railway Company, for the use of rolling stock, Rs. 1,305, and for management Rs. 2,138, leaving as net earnings Rs. 4,296, paid over to the Government under the terms of the contract. The directors refer in detail to the condition of the separate divisions of the undertaking up to Sept. 30 last, as then reported on by Mr. A. C. Cregeen, the company's agent and chief engineer in India.

THE SENSATIONAL NEW ZEALAND POISONING CASE.

The *Australian Times* gives details of the trial at Christ Church, New Zealand, on October 19, of Thomas Hall (nephew of Sir John Hall) a commission agent, and Margaret Graham Houston, a "lady-help," a Birmingham girl, the daughter of a representative of a large Burton brewery. The person whom they were charged with having attempted to poison was Mrs. Katherine Hall, wife of Thomas Hall, a daughter of a Captain Cain, who died but recently, leaving her money and property. Besides the charge of attempted murder there were five charges of forgery against Hall, and there was strong evidence to show that arson was intended, either to secure the insurance on the house and furniture, or to cover all traces of the more serious crime. Seventeen days before the 30th May, 1885, the date on which Hall was married to Katherine Cain, the male prisoner borrowed from a Timaru book-seller a book—"Actions of Medicines" by Dr Headland—and the leaves were cut to that portion of the book [illegible] related to poisons. Hall appeared as interested [illegible] in the book—"Taylor on Poisons"—and the book-[illegible] was found on the table at the end of the [illegible] pa[illegible], "Thomas Hall, 188[illegible]," and at the end [illegible] having evidently [illegible] there. Mrs. Hall had made a will in favour of [illegible] in August last—but her life [illegible] for £2,000 each. Mrs. Hall was [illegible] in June 1886, and immediately afterwards was attacked with pains in the throat and stomach. On August 15 Mrs. Hall was exceedingly sick. She had taken some ice water and drank it. The doctor concluded that she had taken antimony, and he took steps to arrest the prisoners. This ice water had been analysed, and it had been found to contain abundance of antimony—eight grains to the ounce, just as Hall was about to be searched he appeared to become very faint, and asked for a "nip." A constable was sent out of the room to get it. Hall appeared to get worse, and Detective Airey was sent out of the room to get some brandy, leaving inspector Broham with the two prisoners. Hall had shown a desire to get his hands into his trousers pockets as he stood with his back to the fire, and no sooner was he alone with inspector Broham than he inserted them. He was seized by the wrists by the inspector, who found out to the detective [illegible] Houston took part in the struggle between [illegible] Hall had shown a quantity of [illegible] one found in the bedding, and a [illegible] which Hall tried to kick under the bed. In a trouser pocket was found a pistol which [illegible] fitted, and in this was antimony. The police then searched Hall's bedroom and found half-a-dozen of antimony there, and among other things the book "Taylor on Poisons." The case was tried before Mr. Justice Johnston, and lasted for eight days. The girl Houston was found not guilty. Hall was unanimously convicted and was sentenced to penal servitude for life. Hall's unbreakable coolness during the trial excited the amazement of even his own counsel. At the close of the defence of Miss Houston, he leaned over the front of the dock with his eyes twinkling and beaming with admiration, and remarked to his junior counsel "I say, he made a splendid speech." The authorities are making a searching investigation into the circumstances of Captain Cain's death. Grave suspicion of foul play on the part of Hall, who was his son-in-law, attaches [illegible] and very complete [illegible] large quantity of antimony [illegible] body.

THE RICHEST MAN IN AMERICA.

"Five years from to-day John D. Rockefeller will be the richest man in the world." The speaker was Judge Stevenson Burke, of Cleveland. Judge Burke is no idle talker. He is several times a millionaire himself. He is a director of half-a-dozen great railroad corporations, legal counsel for the Vanderbilt interests, and an old friend and neighbour of the man of whom he made the prediction. His competency of knowledge to discuss Rockefeller's wealth is beyond question. This is how the Judge figured out John D. Rockefeller's fortune:—"The Standard Oil Trust is a corporation with 70,000,000 dols. stock, par value. It is the aggregation of all the oil companies that existed when Rockefeller began the work of consolidation. The stock is held in the market at 200. Mr. Harkness, of Cleveland, who holds several millions of the stock, told me that while the stock is held at 200 this is a mere nominal price, as there are no sales, and that the organisation is earning and declaring dividends which make the stock worth 250. For three years a dividend of 10 per cent. has been annually declared on this enormous capitalisation, 70,000,000 dols.; while a surplus has accumulated which has been put in stocks and bonds amounting to 43,000,000 dols. John D. Rockefeller owns 40,000,000 dols. stock of the Standard Trust." Forty millions of stock at a market value of 200, and its proportionate share of the 43,000,000 dols. surplus, make Rockefeller worth 104,000,000 dols., not to mention his outside investments in real estate and securities, which may safely be estimated at 10,000,000 dols. to 15,000,000 dols. If not the richest man in the world, he is at least already the richest man in America. Neither the Astors with their vast real estate investments, nor Jay Gould with his great railroad possessions, nor the richest of the Vanderbilt heirs, can make any showing as this. John D. Rockefeller started at the bottom of the ladder. He was a working man. For that matter he is still a working man. He works as hard to-day as he did when he was doing odd jobs on the streets of Cleveland. You may guess from his appearance that he is a Scotchman, but he will never tell you so. Twenty-five years ago he climbed up from the position of a clerk to a partnership in a small commission house in Cleveland, O., with a man named Clark. His home had previously been in New Bedford, N. Y. At the beginning of the Pennsylvania oil excitement in 1864-65, he and his partner bought some Pennsylvania oil land, and through Samuel Andrews tried the experiment of refining crude petroleum. Andrews was the refiner, while Clark and Rockefeller furnished the capital. This was the nucleus from which the great Standard Oil Company sprang.—*New York Graphic.*

AN OCTOGENARIAN SPORTSMAN.

Mr. Horatio Ross, a veteran, whose name has been long associated with English and Indian sport, and whose song, Hercules Ross, was the hero of one of the many brilliant defences of the mutiny, has just died at Inverness in his 85th year. An interesting article appears in the *Daily News* on the career of this fine old sportsman and incomparable shot. The writer says:—

Mr. Ross was one of those strongly-marked individualities who awaken an interest in all who have a sympathy with the picturesque side of character. His hale and hearty old age, his indomitable energy and spirit, were always welcome topics. People liked to hear that the old man at considerably over eighty was out again deer-stalking, performing feats of pedestrianism which would have tried the strength and endurance of many a competitor in the pride of youth. There was an added touch of grandeur, too, in his personal character as [illegible] of sons hardly less famous than himself for [illegible] athletic exercises. He was the eldest son of Hercules Ross, of Rossie Castle, near [illegible] at which noble residence, of a Highland [illegible], and [illegible] comprised more than [illegible] apartments, he was, we believe, born in the year 18[illegible]. Inheriting this house and estate while [illegible] age, he found himself constrained to sell it to pay off heavy mortgages, which enabled him to purchase a more modest domain in the same county. In 1820 he entered the 14th Light Dragoons, but in 1831 began to turn his attention to politics, and after one unsuccessful contest with Sir James Carnegie, sat for Aberdeen; and again, in 1832, was successful as the Liberal candidate for the Montrose Burghs. In the following year he married a daughter of Mr. Colin Mackenzie, of Cornhill, Perthshire, by whom he had several sons. From that time he retired from public life, and lived henceforth for the most part in the Highlands, leading a life of retirement which is said to have been not less congenial to his own tastes than to those of his partner. When in [illegible] his son Edward won at Wimbledon the Queen's Prize or [illegible] besides the Gold Medal of the National Association, to be followed by the conspicuous triumphs of a [illegible] kind by the father and other sons, the Ross family burst into sudden notoriety; but Horatio Ross had been no stranger in sporting circles, wherein indeed he had long shared the sort of affectionate reverence which their brethren accord to such men as "Squire" Osbaldeston, or Mr. Budd, or Mr. Assheton Smith. In the Notaries of most sportsmen who care to read about the heroes of their favourite pastimes there will be found a volume entitled "Sportascraptans," written by Mr. C. A. Wheeler, and published by him under the pseudonym of "Ubique" about 19 years ago. It is to this entertaining work that the reader must refer who is desirous of making the acquaintance of the circles in which Mr. Ross was best known, and it is from this source that we are enabled to give some anecdotes about him contributed by more than one writer who knew him intimately. His love of firearms, he seems to have derived from his father. It is related that early in the present century, when the old Volunteer Corps were first raised to oppose the expected invasion by Napoleon, the elder Ross was colonel of a regiment raised on the Rossie estate and in the neighbourhood. When the lad was about six years old the regiment was to receive a set of colours, and the colonel was anxious that his little son should present them; but the noise of a salute so frightened the boy that he bolted across the lawn into the house and hid himself. This, it is said, so enraged the colonel, that he ordered his valet to fire immediately over the boy's head several times every day, so as to accustom him to gunpowder. This process having been repeated for some time, the old valet one day got the child a fire for himself, and it is added that from that moment he was never so happy as when he had a little gun in his hand. Horatio Ross joined the 14th Light Dragoons when he was about eighteen, but, moved by a passion for fishsports, he sold out, and with a good sum of money took up his winter quarters at Melton, spending the summer in extraordinary duties. The autumn he passed in the Highlands, where, for a trifling tenant-for "shootings" so far North in those days of infrequent communication as fetched our lords as compared with those times—he acquired a right of stalking deer over vast tracts of land. It was doubtless from the constant habit of roaming in the hill country in pursuit of deer that he acquired the astonishing power of enduring fatigue which he so often displayed. Twenty-four miles' walking in four hours is one of his well-attested feats. On one occasion, upon the road between Melton and Leicester, he "walked four toe and heel" six miles in fifty-six minutes, and one who knew him well testifies that even at sixty-five he could go right ahead fifty miles, at the end of a half miles an hour, without distress. In [illegible] he was, in the opinion of Mr. Budd, second only to "the old Squire." As a cricketer Mr. Wheeler [illegible] a pleasure in remembering that he [illegible] gave one of the choicer [illegible] to the [illegible] Finish long before his park and the bridge road which now occupy that spot had any existence. Osbaldeston, Lord Kennedy, George Anson, Rose, Farquarson, Chisholm, and Budd, as the enthusiastic friend proceeds in a style appropriate to the topic, "were the alpha and omega of that manly coterie who, throwing aside the Joe Manton, would grasp the willow and don the flannel, entering heart and soul into the peerless amusement now so perfected at Lord's."

The stories of Mr. Ross's skill as a marksman are numberless. In the Mar Forest it is recorded that he had in one day fourteen shots, and killed thirteen deer. The poor pigeons had unhappily reason to deplore his certain aim in many a snatch. Readers who have a feeling for the singular beauty of the swallows' flight will, we fear, find little satisfaction in knowing that on one occasion, incited thereto by a bet of 100*l.*, he shot one morning at Rossie Castle, in the presence of Mr. Osbaldeston and Mr. George Foljambe, a brace of swallows with a pistol and single [illegible]. But though he furnished in the days when [illegible] was in full force, and few public men escaped the necessity of "calling," or being called out, [illegible] his credit that he was [illegible]. In a letter he once wrote on this subject he says: "As far as it was in my power to do so, I [illegible] my face against duelling, and during the long [illegible] several challenges, which would have [illegible] unchristian deadliness to the challenger on any [illegible] without previous intervention, and [illegible] fortunate enough to [illegible] about an amicable settlement. Nor was this the only case in which he had acted successfully as a volunteer peacemaker. "I notice," he says in the letter referred to, "that people are now much more guarded in their language than they were in the days when swaggering and offering to fight a whitewashed them and gave them a licence to bully and offer fresh insults to others." And again, on the subject of what he calls "the supreme folly and wickedness of duelling," he says "I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that a marked improvement in the conversation, the general conduct, and what I may call the amenities between gentlemen, has been the consequence of duelling ceasing to be considered as the only correct way of settling differences." After 1860 the striking figure of Mr. Ross stood, as he somewhere said, six feet-one in his stockings—was long familiar at Wimbledon gatherings. His tall figure, by the [illegible] his long arms—stood him in good with Mr. Osbaldeston, [illegible] "ran dan" rowing match described by Nimrod in the [illegible] to Putney bridge, the summer of 1826 [illegible] engine in is well known, he won at various times the [illegible] prizes—the Association, the Wimbledon, and the Duke of Cambridge's. His son Edward was but nineteen when he won the first Queen's Prize, as already mentioned; and it is recorded that at one meeting of the Highland Rifle Association, where thirteen open prizes were to be competed for, Mr. Edward Ross and his father won eleven of them. Another son, Colin, has won rifle prizes; another, Hercules, a great tiger-hunter, was known as the champion shot of India, and received the public thanks of Lord Canning for his brilliant service at the ford at Gogra, where it is related that, having got into a hole with several rifles and one or two attendants, he actually kept back several hundreds of mutineers for many hours till a body of our troops with artillery came up, thereby saving an English station with a large number of sick, and many women and children.

WANTING IN "MAGNETISM."

The career of the late Mr. A. S. Ayrton who had dropped so completely out of public life that Reuter failed to include his death in their obituary announcements is pronounced by the *Spectator* to have been completely spoiled—or rather snapped short by his want of magnetism. The reviewer writes:—

There never, perhaps, was a man of the second rank who could have been more useful to the country than Mr. Ayrton. The son of an officer in Bombay, he betook himself thither, after a first attempt in England, to practise as a lawyer; and in a short time so forced himself to the front, that he obtained a great business, and made himself in special a terror to courts-martial, tribunals which, from the very structure of his mind, he detested. He really improved their procedure by his audacity and caustic criticisms, and returning to England with a competence, he entered Parliament as a sincere Radical of the old school, the school which still believed in arithmetic and political science. His remarkable powers were soon perceived, and Mr. Gladstone made him, first, Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and afterwards, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, the latter an office which made him a Privy Councillor. His road to the Cabinet was, in 1868, perfectly open, and but for his want of "magnetism," he would have reached it; but he displeased the House of Commons, he was removed in 1874 to the office of Judge-Advocate-General, which he probably understood better than any man in the world, and then—then he dropped out of political life. There was a dissolution, and it was found that no constituency would have him. He tried hard during the following eleven years to secure one, but it was useless; on his last attempt, he obtained less than five hundred votes in a constituency of 5,800; and before his death, he had acknowledged to himself that he was politically a dead man. The extraordinary thing about his failure was that, excepting one, he had every capacity for Parliamentary success. Unlike Anglo-Indians in general, he really understood English politics; he had intense popular convictions and he could express them in speeches which, though they lacked glow, were often of unusual force, and always excited a certain enthusiasm on one side, and an eager desire that he should be answered on the other. His final defence in the Kew Gardens affair was a masterpiece of dignified pleading, and we have ourselves seen Cabinet Ministers writhe visibly on their seats, while on an Indian subject he slowly, and without the slightest disturbance of his languid manner, dropped oratorical vitriol on their heads. He was an excellent administrator, a master of detail, and with a capacity for making himself feared by corrupt persons which was of the highest advantage to the State. Moreover, he knew almost everything, and when not provoked by business opposition, he sometimes showed himself a most interesting and attractive master of conversation. A Whig by nature, though a Radical in opinions he might have been Chancellor of the Exchequer in any Whig Cabinet, and would have probably saved us millions, but he lacked the one quality of to-day, "magnetism;" he could not get along with man in actual affairs. His interlocutors thought he despised them, and if he suspected them of personal motives or personal interests, so he did; but contempt was not the secret of the dislike he roused. It was rather that he never sympathised, and that he was from first to last in the habit of regarding himself as the attorney for his oppressed client, the State, bound to compel the opposite party to fulfil his contract, and accustomed to tell him so without compunction or consideration. Mr. Stevens, the sculptor, or Sir J. Hooker were to him simply "the opposite parties," and he treated them accordingly. It was this way which roused his opponents, who thought of the great sculptor and the great botanist as exceptionally gifted human beings, to a perfectly reasonable fury. His threat to make Mr. Stevens hand over his unfinished statue of Wellington to another sculptor to complete, was worthy of the Consul who told his soldiers that if they broke the Greek statues he had stolen, they should make others; while his idea of Sir Joseph Hooker as a "head gardener" was not only farcical, but actually spread abroad a notion that the speaker was himself an ignorant bully. He did not want to bully except on behalf of his client, the State, and he was one of the best-instructed men in the word, with a mind full of rare and accurate information, certainly able to judge a statute, and probably able, though we do not know that particular fact, to deliver a good lecture on the Himalayan forests. Absolutely honest, and determined to prevent waste, he used to provoke the departments he attacked till they ceased to be reasonable, and regarded him, we believe, as a man brimful of insolence, who cut down expenses merely to enjoy his mastery. He really cut them down in the spirit of a good agent intent on economising for his client during a long minority; but he never succeeded in leaving that impression. Brusque in manner, in business—for in private he could be laughably gracious—absurdly impatient of prolixity, and thoroughly aware of his own intellectual powers, he frightened or irritated all official interlocutors till he left himself without an official friend, and once out of the coach, [illegible] regain a footing, even on the steps. Every one of those words would have given him a push [illegible] the man, whom we once carefully studied, to be [illegible] capable and useful, though second-rate [illegible] disguised under a mask which made every one who encountered him on State affairs take him for an aged attorney pretending to be a statesman. There was once or [illegible] when for such a man, and in the old days a strong Premier would have given Mr. Ayrton a Government borough, put him in the Cabinet, and trusted him as Inspector-General of Departments, to be used when one of them fell into disorder or extravagant ways. That is a most useful, and even great part to play; but there is no room in a Government for such a man now, for there is no Government strong enough to sustain him against even accumulating personal dislikes. The German Emperor would have delighted in Mr. Ayrton, have carefully avoided him, and have made him Supervisor of the Military Chest, or something of the kind, where the business, like that of an Auditor-General, it is to be inquisitive, efficient, and disagreeable to all men presenting bills.

THE AMERICAN BICYCLIST IN CHINA.

Mr. Thomas Stevens, the American Bicyclist, arrived at Kiukiang on the 16th ultimo, and reported as follows:—"Starting from Canton on October 15th, I had expected to reach Kiukiang inside of twenty days; but calculations, based on my experience in other countries, failed me entirely in China. I found it a totally different country from any of the others, I have traversed, both as regards roads, people, accommodation, and experience generally. It would be little exaggeration to say that the only roads in South China (the north may be a little different) are the rivers, and no exaggeration whatever to say that the only proper way to travel is with a boat, in which one can live as in a house. Strictly speaking there are no roads, at all, as we understand the term; only narrow foot-paths leading here, there and everywhere, and you nowhere in particular; an intricate maze of tracks about the rice fields, in which a stranger finds himself hopelessly bewildered to commence with, and in daily lost at last. The first day out from Canton after travelling, I should think, thirty miles, I found myself in a village about thirteen miles out. Neither are these pathways of that asphaltine smoothness of surface for which an experienced cyclist naturally yearns who sees the pleasant autumn weather gradually receding past, and the distance ahead still great. On the contrary, boulders and rough [illegible] at times once laid level, but now [illegible] sloping at angles that render their [illegible] as footing for anything but a goat, or a native Chinaman are the chief characteristics. In addition to this, they are often not more than two feet wide, and often rise several feet [illegible] so that traversing them [illegible] to the performance of walking on a [illegible]. Under these circumstances a person frequently thinks of swapping his bicycle for a 'parish yaller,' and shedding the purp with Collats. I persevered for four days hoping the roads would improve; at the end of which time I arrived in a country where there [illegible] paths, no gaily field [illegible] the Peking [illegible] and the rocky mountains jumping [illegible] the [illegible] a sampan would take me down, as I was told. Canton is three days. Ah! but the good people [illegible] some of them) would say 'Pooh!' [illegible] through; the badness of the roads is only a [illegible] excuse. As it would never do to give the good people at home the opportunity of thinking that I [illegible] to go through to Kiukiang and Shanghai in the best way possible. Four days, poling, rowing and [illegible] on a little sampan to Chao-choo-foo, and four more with coolies carrying the bicycle, brought me over the Meeling Pass and into the province of Kiangsee. Striking the head-waters of the Kan-kiang river at Nan-hung, I might have [illegible] all the way to the Poyang Hoo. I found [illegible] improvement on those of Quangtung, [illegible] way down to Kingganfoo. So far I had [illegible] without serious trouble with the people. Kantchoofoo, I had been told, was a risky city to visit; but I trundled the bicycle through from one end to the other, in the middle of a surging, shouting crowd, and beyond getting my helmet knocked off a few times, was offered no indignities. In no was the first city where the authorities saw fit to favour me with an escort; they sent a couple of soldiers with me to Kingan-foo. They evidently knew what they were about; for I should have fared badly had I reached Kin-ganfoo alone, not knowing the direct road to the Yamen. The soldiers betrayed anxiety as we approached the city; the mob collected, and whilst yet several hundred yards from the Yamen the stones began to come and wild yells for the Fankwaes rent the air. Missiles that would have knocked me senseless had I been wearing an ordinary hat, only made dents in the big pith solar topee I had worn through India, and which effectually protected my head and shoulders. I escaped into the Yamen with but a few trifling bruises and one spoke broke out of the bicycle; but one of the soldiers got badly hurt on the arm, probably a fractured bone. The soldiers warned them that I was armed, and until we reached the outer Yamen yet they confined themselves to yelling and throwing stons, several then rushed forward and seized the bicycle; but the officials came to the rescue and hurried me into the Che-hisen's office. It was Pandemonium broke loose[illegible]round the Yamen gates all the evening; the mob howling for the 'foreign devil,' the shouts of the soldiers keeping them at bay, and the officials loudly expostulating and haranguing them from time to time, as the din seemed to be increasing. Proclamations were sent out by the Che-hisen, and towards midnight the mob had finally dispersed. I was then placed aboard a sampan, and with a guard of six soldiers, spirited off down steam. After this the authorities never allowed me to travel by bicycle, but passed me on down steam by boat from town to town, under guard, until we reached Wuching on the Poyang Hoo, when by much persuasion, obtained permission to take a short cut across country to Kiukiang; but still with an escort.' Mr. Stevens, after seeing the British Consul, at Kiukiang, took passage in the steamer Peking and arrived at Shanghai on the 15th November.

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 30.

Stevenson, Major, Bt., 1st Bn. R.I. Fus., on half-pay list, from Nowshera.

Swinhoe, Col., Bo., Asst. Comy.-Genl., from leave, from Ahmedabad.

Mayne, Surg.-Major, Mad., I.M.D., on leave, from Raipur.

Walker, Lt.-Col., Bo., R.A., on duty, from Hoshungabad.

Glanville, Lt., Mad., R.E., en route to England, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—December 28.

Schneider, Lt., Mad., 2nd Middlesex, to join, to Secunderabad.

Woonlwell, Lt., Bl., K.R. Rifles, to join, to Peshawur.

December 29.

Sandwith, Lt., Bo., 8th B. I., from leave, to Rajkot.

December 30.

Hogg, Lt.-Col., Bo., Poona Horse, from leave, to Poona. Thornhill, Surg., Mad., I.M.S., to join, to Madras.

Pilleau, Lt., Bo., 2nd Bo. Lancers, from leave, to Deesa.

Budd, Lt., Bo., 12th B.I., from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, comd't. B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 31, 1886.

1. It is particularly requested that if Companies do not intend to fire the competitions, for which dates have been assigned to them in the printed list, they will notify the Adjutant, as great inconvenience is caused as well as unnecessary expense in sending Instructors to the Range.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2467 Cpl. [illegible], No. 2469 Vol. H. Ryan, and No. 2470 Vol. F. Misquita, to E. Company.

By Order.

(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,

Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
Daily Prices—Beef—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 3 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 8
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 6
Do. (round), per lb.	0 5 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 6 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 6 0

Mutton—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 1 5
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	..
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 2 6	0 3 0

Kid (Small)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 3 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 14 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 10 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 0
Head, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 5 0

Lamb (Large)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 5 0
Fore do. do.	1 4 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 14 0
Fore do. do